FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 NOVEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Israeli Plane Downed — An Israeli Air Force plane was downed during an attack on DFLP, PFLP, and As-Sa'iqah positions along the Beirut-Damascus highway, Jerusalem radio reported, although SANA insisted that Syrian antiaircraft fire downed two Israeli planes. Lebanese security sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that the plane was downed by a SAM-6. The pilot of the downed aircraft parachuted into Lebanese Army positions, where he was later picked up by an Israeli helicopter and returned to Israel, according to Beirut radio and ITIM.

Aftermath of French Air Strikes — In a statement reported by Paris radio, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said the French air strikes against Islamic Amal positions in the Al-Biqa' on 18 November were in "legitimate defense" as the French forces "did not attack," but "simply decided to shoot at those who killed our soldiers." Giving further details on the raids, AFP said that Soviet-made SAM-6's were fired at the attacking Super Etendards, while Radio Free Lebanon maintained that the French bombs missed their intended targets.

The leader of the Islamic Amal Movement, Husayn al-Musawi, stated that the attacks came as no surprise and that he expects more such attacks, AFP stated. Radio Free Lebanon cited Al-Musawi as threatening "new acts of aggression against the Multinational Force in Beirut." A leader of the Islamic Amal militia demanded that the French Government "explain" the attacks, adding that the French had acted on "false information" received from Israel. In his remarks, reported by Jerusalem radio, the militia leader also threatened to send "suicide squads" to attack Israeli troops in southern Lebanon in reprisal for raids the Israeli Air Force made against Islamic Amal positions on 16 November.

Meanwhile, inhabitants of An-Nabi Shit, near the bombed Islamic Amal positions, warned Al-Musawi not to return to the township, Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a statement to AFP — transmitted textually by JANA — charged that the French raid "stirs unlimited anger in everyone who has a conscience and honor" and that all Islamic nations must now be prepared for "a new holy war against the Western nations." In an address to Iranian judicial officials on the Israeli and French raids, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni asserted that "everyone expects" such actions from Israel, adding that the French attack "disgraced" France and "presented an ugly face to the world."

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan visited Riyadh 19-20 November and held talks with King Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the Lebanese situation, according to Beirut and Riyadh radios and SPA.

On 18 November a Lebanese military mission returned from Damascus, where it met in a "positive" atmosphere with Syrian military leaders, Beirut radio reported. While in Damascus it also met with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, an Amal Movement military leader, and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Following the delegation's return, the Security Arrangements Committee met and concluded a "complete cease-fire," Beirut radio said. The committee headquarters will be kept open constantly beginning 21 November so that the various participants can "immediately" deal with cease-fire violations before they can spread. Military Developments — Intermittent clashes continued around Lebanese Army positions in the southern suburb of Beirut 18, 19, and 20 November, according to Beirut radio. In the Al-Biqa', Syrian and Israeli forces resumed exchanges of artillery fire, Radio Free Lebanon reported. In other fighting, Lebanese Army positions around Suq al-Gharb continued to come under attack 18-20 November.

PLO Affairs

Tripoli Military Situation — The Syria-backed opponents of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat bombarded areas in Tripoli held by 'Arafat's forces and occupied positions north of the city 500 meters from 'Arafat's headquarters, according to Radio Monte Carlo reports on the fighting over the weekend. Beirut radio said the battle for Al-Baddawi abated early on 21 November after 'Arafat's forces withdrew. Meanwhile, Turbul Voice of Palestinian Revolution radio reported that the "forces of the revolution and the uprising" remained firmly in control of the camp and continued to advance along the approaches to Tripoli, "tightening the noose" around 'Arafat's men and Islamic Unification Movement forces.

'Arafat's aides announced that the Syrians used T-72 tanks to provide artillery cover for older Soviet tanks engaged in the attacks, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, dissident sources cited by the radio said unidentified warships shelled their positions.

'Arafat's Position — Yasir 'Arafat rejected former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami's call for the withdrawal of all Palestinian fighters from Tripoli, AFP reported on 18 November. According to Baghdad Voice of PLO, 'Arafat told the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* that his departure from Tripoli would be "very easy" but that it is not a topic for discussion at present because he will remain in Lebanon to defend the revolution's independence.

Syria

"When the Americans attack" Syria, it will "retaliate with all suitable means," Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas announced. Talas, speaking in an interview with the magazine *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI* cited by Radio Free Lebanon, added that Syrian fighter pilots are"ready to carry out suicide missions" against U.S. warships. He also said Syria has surface-to-surface missiles with a 300-km range "capable of dealing strikes deep inside Israel," but denied that the missiles in question are SS-21's.

Responding to the Jordanian restrictions on travel to Syria, a "responsible source" in the Syrian Interior Ministry expressed "deep regret" over these "shameful measures," which were adopted for the purpose of "confiscating the Jordanian citizens' public liberties and harrassing them and their interests under cover of fragile security lies," Damascus television reported. The source noted that this action is part of the Jordanian regime's "feverish campaigns" against Syria, which "coincide with the Israeli and U.S. threats."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced that Iranian forces launched another attack west and southwest of Panjwin 19-20 November with the aim of stabilizing their positions and capturing a major Iraqi road. During the operation "hundreds" of Iraqis were killed or wounded. Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that the Iranian attackers were wiped out after the attack was contained "in its first hours," at a cost of 10,984 Iranians killed and very large numbers wounded.

A military spokesman, cited by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, said Iraqi planes and naval units destroyed seven "naval targets" and one plane near Khark Island on 21 November. The London weekly *AL-MAJALLAH* reported that the USSR recently supplied Iraq with Scud-B surface-to-surface missiles which Iraq plans to use against Iranian oil installations on the island.

Iraq

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz departed Baghdad on 20 November for Moscow for talks with Soviet officials on bilateral relations and the situation in the Gulf, according to INA and TASS.

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'Arafat on Fighting Near Tripoli, Other Topics
JN182008 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1742 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Telephone interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, in Tripoli conducted by Radio Monte Carlo news director Antoine Nawfal and carried within weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program — live]

[Text] [Nawfal] As we promised you, we have with us in this episode of "It Happened Tomorrow" — and directly from the city of Tripoli — Mr Yasir 'Arafat — Yasir 'Arafat, the political leader who, since his return to Tripoli, has had his political role outweighted by his role as a military leader. Abu 'Ammar, in your capacity as a military leader running the battles in the capital city of northern Lebanon, we would like you to give us an idea about your military position. Our first question: What is the situation in Al-Baddawi camp? Do you consider that the camp has completely fallen from the military point of view, or does the Palestinian fighting aim at restoring the camp? Has the Palestinian resistance erupted again in Nahr al-Barid as well?

['Arafat] First of all, at no time did we leave Al-Baddawi. It was absurd for some news media to say that we have left Al-Baddawi, Antoine. We are in Al-Baddawi, and our forces today repulsed an attempt to attack and expand in Al-Baddawi, the township of Al-Baddawi, and Al-Mankubin. This attempt failed, and our heroic fighters managed to improve their positions by expanding in a large area inside Al-Baddawi.

I want to tell them that the subject is not a military one. It is not a subject of a meter here or a meter there. The subject is related to the will of the people, who refuse to yield to this plot aimed agaisnt their existence; unfortunately, it is a deal. I do not talk about this deal, but everybody is talking about it. It remains a U.S.-Syrian deal using some tools, Antoine. They call them a Trojan horse, but I call them agents and others call them traitors [words indistinct]

This is the situation. However, today was a lesson for anyone who tries to harm this gigantic Palestinian revolution. It is true that we are besieged in part of Al-Baddawi camp. It is true that we are besieged in Tripoli. But we have been besieged in the past. We were besieged in 1976, Antoine, in Beirut. Those who besieged us then were our Syrian brothers. In 1982 we were besieged by the Israeli forces, which used the most modern U.S.-made weapons and acted on U.S. orders. Now we are being besieged in Tripoli.

However, I want to say one thing: Those far and near must understand that nobody, whoever he is, will be allowed to dominate the PLO. The PLO is not a pawn, Brother Antoine. It is neither a flag nor a card to be used on the tables of outbiddings. The PLO is the will, determination, aspirations, and dreams of the Palestinian people. The PLO is the Palestinian people's official spokesman, the official spokesman of 5 million Palestinians both inside and outside the occupied homeland. This should be made clear to all of them and to all of our Arab nation. This is the Palestinians' challenge in the face of all the plots and the plotters.

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, since you are talking about the PLO...

['Arafat, interrupting] Antoine, what are the Libyan forces that Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent doing here in Tripoli? Are they here to face the Israelis? We have some detainees who belong to the Green March forces. They are Africans. Actually, it is a shame for me to call them prisoners.

[Nawfal] Do you have Libyan prisoners?

['Arafat] [Words indistinct] to hit the Palestinian camps? They told me that these are Israeli settlements. Can you imagine that Nahr al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, and Tripoli have become Israeli settlements?

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, can you speak up? Abu 'Ammar, do you have Libyan prisoners?

['Arafat] Of course I have.

[Nawfal] Libyans and Syrian? How many are they?

['Arafat] Today we showed the Syrian to a news conference, Antoine. [sentence as heard]

[Nawfal] Only Syrians, or are there Libyans as well?

['Arafat] There is one Libyan. This is in addition to others from the Green March. You know that these men belonging to the Green March are collected by Brother Mu'ammar and sent to [words indistinct] Israeli settlement. Asked before the journalists, he said that these are Israeli settlements. May God discredit them, May God discredit them.

[Nawfal] On the military level, Abu 'Ammar, after your return to Al-Baddawi camp, do you hope to return to Nahr al-Barid Camp following today's developments?

['Arafat] Al-Baddawi camp [words indistinct] I want to tell you something. Suppose that we [words indistinct] Nahr al-Barid camp. What happened today in Al-Baddawi? I want to send heartfelt greetings to the gigantic ones in Nahr al-Barid camp in the same manner that I greet the gigantic ones in our occupied land. I send greetings to the gigantic ones in Al-Yarmuk camp. This is a greeting from the heart to their hearts [word indistinct] they tried to open fire on the children in Nahr al-Barid. They killed 3 and wounded 18 children. I think I have the right to ask: Is there a new Sabra and Shatila? Is there a new Tal az-Za'tar? The journalists today saw the [word indistinct] of the massacre in Nahr al-Barid [words indistinct].

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, what is your relationship with the people of Tripoli? Your only open support in Tripoli comes from the Isalmic Unification Movement. However, the rest of the Tripoli's inhabitants do not have many options. Headed by Rashid Karami, who calls for the departure of all Palstinian fighters from the city, they are calling for your departure from the city. It seems that Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] is willing to respond to this demand. What is your stand on this?

[*Arafat] We are not speaking about the agents of Arab intelligence. I am dealing with a Syrian-Libyan conspiracy linked to certain sides. I would like to ask: Who told you that the city's inhabitants are determined to make me leave the city? First of all, my stand is clear: I cannot fight in the city except in accordance with the will of those heroic people of this hospitable, great city which has represented Arab genuineness throughout history. For your information, shells fell at the rate of 150 per minute today. Do you know how many per hour?

[Nawfal] One hundred fifty times 60.

[*Arafat] [Words indistinct] How many shells fell on Tripoli? I have the right to szy [words indistinct] I agree with what Rashid Karami said in Tripoli. He said: Abu *Ammar's mission is not confined to Tripoli. That is true [words indistinct] I came to Tripoli to perform a simple task, which is one of my numerous tasks as PLO chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution froces. When my people were threatened and when our forces faced this aggression, all of our apprehensions proved true. When we said there were massive concentrations, no one believed us. When we said that there were rocket launchers and artillery, no one believed us. No one believed us. I think that today all the journalists, who numbered about 70 to 80, saw with their own eyes the Syrian rocket launchers, rockets, and heavy artillery shelling the city. Some of these journalists were wounded by the 130-mm guns stationed in Al-Haykaliyah, Al-Kurah, eastern Zgharta, and *Akkar. This is not everything, Antoine. However, this attempt to subjugate the city is regrettably continuing.

[Nawfal] Abu *Ammar, Abu *Ammar, due to the bad connection we have, can you make the answers brief so that we can cover all of the topics? I begin with a question on *Arafat's relationship with the Arab world?

[*Arafat] With artillery and [words indistinct], God forgive you. Let us speak for a while, Antoine. Let my beloved people hear me; let our Arab nation's masses hear the facts as they really are, so that they will know how far the crime has gone. Are you also suffering from exhaustion, Antoine?

[Nawfal] No, Abu *Ammar, be patient. The only reason is the bad connection, and because your voice is unheard.

[*Arafat] What are you saying?

[Nawfal] Can we begin, if you please, with the relationships Yasir *Arafat and the PLO have with the Arab countries. How do you assess your current relationship with the Arab countries, particularly with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

[*Arafat] Undoubtedly in the beginning many Arab countries did not realize the dimensions and the barbarism of the aggression. Some of them fell into this trap because they believed that it was under a Palestinian cover, while others did not imagine that such Syrian aggression could be launched against us until the situation exploded [words indistinct] if you follow the Arab stand and the stand of Algeria, the YAR, the PDRY, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Iraq, Jrodan, and the stand of our Arab nation's masses. You do not know that while I have been besieged, I have received 200 to 250 cables from all the Arab institutions, societies, federations, unions, and parties in all corners of the Arab homeland denouncing the conspiracy and condemning the conspirators. The most important of all is the solid, brave, and genuine stand of our people and masses both inside and outside the occupied land.

[Nawfal] Some people think you intend to leave Tripoli, but you have not yet chosen a place to go. What is the progress of your discussions with Amman now?

[*Arafat] Can you repeat the first part of your question please?

[Nawfal] Some of them think that you want to leave Tripoli, but you have not yet found the place to which you can go. What is the state of your negotiations with Amman today?

[*Arafat] Antoine, if this is some kind of clever media trickery, I will accept it from you.

[Nawfal] No, never.

[*Arafat] I have the means if I want to [leave].

[Nawfal] No, never, Abu *Ammar. At what point are your negotiations with Amman?

[*Arafat] I want to tell you one thing: I said [passage ndistinct] In defense [word indistinct] my sword is an Arab and Islamic sword in defense of Tripoli and the Arab nation.

[Nawfal] Abu *Ammar, do you believe that the Arab mediation, following the arrival of the GCC delegation in the Syrian capital, has any chances of success?

[*Arafat] Shaykh Sa'id Salman, delegated by His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, contacted me at 1600. He told me they had arrived in Syria and that that they had some proposals. I spoke with him about some proposals that the Syrian Government had submitted to me. The most important thing to me is not my remaining or leaving, which depends on the situation in Tripoli. What is more important than this, however, is [word indistinct]. Do I have the right, after what took place in Nahr al-Barid today, to say that there is no new Tall az-Za'tar, that there are no new Sabra and Shatila, that there is no massacre of these innocent children and the noble citizens of Tripoli who stood by my side [words indistinct]? I have a right to ask all these questions. Antoine. I spoke about this in detail with Shaykh Sa'id Salman, who was instructed by Amir Jabir to contact me after hsi return from Damascus.

[Nawfal] Do you pin great hopes on this mediation or will it have the same fate as all the other mediations that have failed so far?

[*Arafat] I would like to tell you, Antoine, that there is a Libyan-Syrian decision. I am not the only one who is saying this. Some of my brother Arabs who have contacted Damascus have confirmed this, that it is their decision. I inform my Arab nation of this so that they know where we are headed, so that they know that a massacre is being prepared in Tripoli. Let the far and near hear me. I say that a massacre will take place. This military

buildup around Tripoli — the 90 launchers, the 154 guns — is not there to fight Israel.

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, how can this massacre be avoided? On your part, what can you do?

['Arafat] Antoine, do not ask me this question; ask our Arab nation. Let God be my witness that I have warned; let God be my witness that I have informed.

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, what about the USSR? Much has been said about the USSR's stand and the USSR's support for you. What is the stand of the USSR and how is this stand being implemented now?

['Arafat] [Words indistinct] the short visit by Khaddam to Moscow. A lengthy discussion took place, and one of the basic points on the agenda of the talks between Comrade Andrey Gromyko and Khaddam was the events in the north and in Tripoli. They told Khaddam about their stand. They told him: It is illogical to have our weapons directed against the chests of our friends [words indistinct]

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, in view of bad connection, I assume that we have said what we have to say for the time being. A last question, Abu 'Ammar: If we assume that the Syrian side tells you let us stop everything and hold a dialogue in Damascus, are you ready to hold a dialogue in Damascus?

['Arafat] Of course. I am ready to go to Damascus [words indistinct]. However, unfortunately, unfortunately, unfortunately, Damascus closes its doors in the face [words indistinct]. Damascus is my country, just as Beirut, Cairo, Mecca, Tripoli, and Baghdad are. Jerusalem is my country; every inch of the Arab homeland is my country [words indistinct].

[Nawfal] Do you believe that Damascus has closed its doors to Yasir 'Arafat for good?

['Arafat] I hope that it will not close its doors [words indistinct].

[Nawfal] If Damascus closes its doors for good to any dialogue with Yasir 'Arafat, will Yasir 'Arafat remain in Tripoli?

['Arafat] There is no connection between this and that. I came to Tripoli on a temporary mission. When the reasons for this mission are accomplished, I am confident... [fragment as heard] I said that I came on a mission when I found my people and forces threatened and exposed to death, annihilation, and massacres. I deemed it my duty to be with them and share their good days — by God, there are no good days; they are all bad days.

[Nawfal] Do you think the mission will take long?

['Arafat] I hope that our Arab nation will not force this mission to take long, because the Palestinians are fed up with massacres. Palestine is fed up with massacres. I say from Damascus, Tripoli, and from every Arab land: The Palestinians are fed up with the massacres. I say this so that those far and near can realize that this Palestinian revolution is gigantic, gigantic. Do you know what 'Abd an-Nasir said one day about this revolution? He said: It is the most honorable phenomenon in the Arab nation. It exists to survive and triumph. It will triumph, God willing. This is the painful labor that precedes the great birth. We will be together in the conforntation. Let every Palestinian child hear this.

[Nawfal] Abu 'Ammar, Abu 'Ammar, if you were to reassess what took place in Beirut and what is taking place in Tripoli, would you today act in the same way as you acted then?

['Arafat] Of course. I might sometimes have moved too slowly, but the behavior would be the same. I did not imagine that matters would develop in such a manner that the Syrian forces would strike at our camps and send us Mu'ammar to liberate Jerusalem or send the Green March and tell them that this is an Israeli settlement in Tripoli.

[Nawfal] In the history of revolutions there has always been a siege and a breaking of the siege. Abu 'Ammar, you were exposed to two sieges, one in Beirut and one in Tripoli. Which is harder and more important from the historic point of view?

['Arafat] Who told you I am besieged? I am besieged militarily. Politically, I am besieging all those who besiege me.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Abu 'Ammar. We hope that our next telephone contact with you will be better than this one today. We hope that such a contact will take place very shortly in light of the future developments in Tripoli and the Palestinian arena.

['Arafat] I appeal to our Arab nation to stop this bloody massacre against the Palestinian people and against the Lebanese people in Tripoli. I appeal to them because this is their duty and because we will march together along the road to Jerusalem, God willing, God willing.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Abu 'Ammar.

['Arafat] We permitted your enemies to disfigure your faces, and to enter your temple as they had entered it before, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [Koranic verse]

[Nawfal] Thank you, thank you, Abu 'Ammar.

'Arafat: Departure Easy, But Not To Be

JN181616 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1535 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated that he will remain in northern Lebanon to defend the Palestinian revolution's independence. He added that what is taking place there is not the end of the PLO or the Palestinian revolution. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that 2 million Palestinians in the occupied homeland as well as the Palestinians residing elsewhere in the world are all representatives of the PLO, which is not a base that can be either occupied or eliminated by a military coup. The revolution will remain, as will the PLO.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* published today, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that his departure from Tripoli

would be very easy, but that it is not a topic of discussion at present. He added that he will remain to defend the independence of the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that important measures will be taken concerning the Palestinian revolution's institutions. He added that the Syrian forces and their tools have entered the outskirts of Al-Baddawi camp and control some of the offices, but this does not mean the end of the PLO or the revolution. He explained that what the Palestinian resistance is offering these days is the price of the struggle and the price of the operation of purging the organization of those who joined it for personal gain.

'Arafat Asks Mediation for Cease-Fire in Tripoli

NC211340 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 21 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd received an urgent message today from Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking him to urge Syria to arrange an immediate ceasefire in Tripoli, a PLO official said here. Mr 'Arafat appealed for urgent action to be taken to save the lives of the people of the northern Lebanese town, which is under siege from Syrian-backed Palestinian dissidents seeking the downfall of the PLO leader. Similar messages had been sent to other Arab heads of state, the official said.

"The first thing is to get a ceasefire, then the question of Mr. 'Arafat leaving Tripoli can be discussed," he added.

Baghdad PLO on 19 Nov Events in Camps

JN191822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1531 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Syrian and Libyan forces and their agents continue to shell the civilian areas in Tripoli, Al-Baddawi, Al-Mankubin, and Al-Mina'. Our sources in northern Lebanon said today that Syrian artillery and rockets are now shelling the public utilities and civilians. They Syrian and Libyan regimes' forces destroyed the water and power networks, intensifyingthe suffering of the civilians in the steadfast city of Arab Muslim Tripoli. Reports said that there are huge civilians losses as a result of the criminal shelling of the Syrian and Libyan forces and their agents.

Our forces managed to repulse a two-pronged Syrian attempt to advance toward Al-Baddawi township and to advance on the southwest of the Al-Baddawi-Al-Mankubin axis. One tank and two vehicles were destryoed, and the Syrian forces were forced to retreat. However, the Syrian forces resumed their intensive and concentrated shelling of Al-Baddawi, At-Tabbanh, and the other areas in Tripoli and Al-Mina'. The Syrian shelling burned the wood warehouse in the port area and destroyed three Lebanese ships docked in the port.

Violent demonstrations broke out in Nahr al-Barid camp when a Palestinian teachers delegation from Al-Yarmuk camp in Syria was there to become acquainted with the damage the Syrian shelling had caused in the camp. The demonstrators raised pictures of Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar and shouted slogans greeting the revolution and its leader. The masses then rushed to the Fatah office, which was occupied by the Syrian regime's agents and traitors, and expelled the agent elements from it. The masses then burned two military vehicles belonging to the agents and the mercenaries. After that, the masses turned to liberate the office of the martyr Jawad Abu Sha'r unit. They destroyed two vehicles there.

At that moment, a car driven by one of Ahmad Jibril's puppets tried to penetrate the demonstrators' ranks. It ran over many children and women, killing more than 20 of them. The Palestinian masses immediately chased the criminal and burned the car he was driving. A state of severe tension has prevailed in Nahr al-Barid Camp since this ugly crime took place. The masses blocked the roads and burned several tires. The agents and mercenaries were forced to evacuate Fatah offices in the camp.

PLO Radio Updates Situation in N. Lebanon

JN201740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] In a series of military communiques issued by the Palestinian revolution forces general command, the Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that our forces have managed to repulse a new infiltration attempt by the Syrian forces on the coastal road north of Tripoli. The Palestinian military spokesman's latest communiques say that since dawn today the Syrian and Libyan forces have continued their violent artillery and rocket shelling of Al-Baddawi refugee camp, the city of Tripoli, its suburbs, and the port. Meanwhile, the hostile forces continued to attempt to advance on the Al-Mankubin axis and the main coastal highway. Our valiant forces confronted them destroying three T-55 tanks and one 160-mm cannon and inflicting large losses on the aggressors. The battles are still going on. Moreover, the barbaric shelling of the camp, the city, and the port was still going on at the time the latest communique by the Palestinian revolution forces general command was being prepared today. Earlier, the Palestinian military spokesman indicated in his communiques that the Syrian-Libyan shelling was aimed at some Tripoli suburbs and that these crimes are continuing against the steadfast city.

After some units of the Palestine Liberation Army, the Hittin forces, refused to carry out the Syrian orders to strike Al-Baddawi camp and the city of Tripoli, the Syrian regime's forces besieged these units in 'Almah and Miryatah east of Tripoli. A violent battle, in which all types of weapons were used, raged all night between the Hittin forces and the Syrian Army. The details of this battle are not yet known.

Monte Carlo on Tripoli Events, Palestinian Moves

JN210734 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The Lebanese city of Tripoli is still under heavy artillery and rocket shelling. The number of casualties since the beginning of the clashes early this month is 500 dead and 1,500 injured. This was reported by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Newsmen in the area say that the Palestinian dissidents, who are supported by Syria, have occupied a school located in the Ma'lulah area, on the northern outskirts of Tripoli, near Bab at-Tabbanah, which is controlled by the Islamic Unification Movement, and 500 meters from Az-Zahiriyah, headquarters of PLO Chairman 'Arafat.

In a statement yesterday, the Islamic Unification Movement accused the Syrian forces of opening artillery, cannon, and machinegun fire against the Islamic forces in Al-Qubbah area and all areas in At-Tabbanah. The statement added that the Syrian forces have sent tanks and Syrian special units to the battle areas, which constitutes a step on the way to invading the city.

Yesterday, the Tripoli coordination committee appealed for a cease-fire, lifting the siege around Tripoli, and the withdrawal of all the fighting forces. It asked the Lebanese Government to launch a political and diplomatic campaiggn for the sake of Tripoli. The Tripoli mayor has called on the Syrian forces which support the Palestinian dissidents to stop shelling the city and lift the siege.

The Islamic community leaders, who met in Beirut yesterday with Lebanese religious leader Hasan Khalid, have appealed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to take measures to stop the fighting. Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, Tripoli's deputy in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has appealed to King Fahd to intervene to save the women, old men, and children who are victims of shelling.

On his part, 'Arafat has sent a cable in reply to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in which he declared his agreement to the Arab League's initiative to stop the fighting and realize a cease-fire and settle disputes within the PLO.

In Damascus, a Palestinian source said that the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] are considering a peace plan to sotp battles in northern Lebanon. This plan will be announced today. The source added that the PFLP Central Committee, during an extraordinary meeting yesterday, adopted important decisions on the Lebanon battles and said that the front will spare no effort to preserve PLO unity.

It is recalled that the PFLP organ *AL-HADAF* said recently that the protestations within Fatah would lead to the destruction of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution.

Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has stated that all mediations to stop the Tripoli battles have failed to reach any useful results. He appealed to Saudi King Fahd to call for an Arab summit. Khalaf, who was speaking to Tunisian television, said that this summit would show who wants Arab unity and who wants to continue the bloodshed in Lebanon. Khalaf said that a Palestinian delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi will visit Moscow on 24 November. He praised the efforts exerted by the USSR, France, and other European states to stop the battles in northern Lebanon. Speaking to a Palestinian workers meeting in Tunis, Khalaf expressed his regret over Arab silence and the connivance of some Arab regimes in the Syrian plot, as he put it.

Beirut: 'Temporary 4-Day Truce' in Tripoli
NC211333 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] In Tripoli, guarded calm prevails along the new Palestinian lines. It appears that the two warring sides are abiding by the cease-fire. Meanwhile, sources say that the cease-fire agreement is a temporary 4-day truce.

Al-'Asifah Statement on 18 Nov Al-Baddawi Fighting
JN182225 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The Palestinian national liberation movement, in a statement issued today by the Al-'Asifah General Command of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, has called on all the honorable and loyal forces in Tripoli to play an effective role in protecting the city and preventing the evil ones and deviationists from using it as their base to shell Al-Baddawi camp and its environs. The statement said that yesterday and today 'Arafat and his allies in Tripoli shelled Al-Baddawi Camp and its environs with rocket and artillery fire aimed from inside the city and its residential areas. This is contrary to all the promises they made yesterday to the GCC delegation and Tripoli's functionaries and national forces.

The statement said: We affirm that the military escalation by 'Arafat and his reactionary cliques and allies will force us to defend ourselves and protect our people and fighters. The statement held 'Arafat and his aides responsible for any consequences the escalation of the fighting has in exposing the city and its inhabitants to danger and destruction. The statement renewed the uprising's support for Rashid Karami's statement and call and its support for Tripoli's national functionaries.

The statement called on all Arab forces to stand united in the face of U.S. and Israeli threats, which are represented by the massing of fleets, the continuous air raids, and other hostile moves. The statement also called for dealing a blow to the deviationist course that is serving the imperialist-Zionist scheme by paralyzing the efffectiveness of Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

The statement explained that the Fatah revolutionary uprising wants Tripoli to be a united city with all its national and progressive elements and wants its perties to be united in confronting the isolationsit forces and the U.S. and Israeli schemes. This is contrary to 'Arafat, who wants to see the city torn and divided by the nationalist Lebanese and Palestinians after being rejected by his people and revolutionaries.

A spokesman for the Al-'Asifah General Command forces stated the following: At 0300 today the deviationist group and reactionary elements shelled Al-Baddawi camp and its environs. The deviationists used all types of heavy weapons followed by attacks on several axes, including the Al-Qabbah-Al-Fawwar axis, the coastal axis, and the city-Al-Mankubin axis in the direction of the camp. They forced large numbers of reactionary elements into a fierce battle in which our fighters fought heroically and foiled the attack in its early hours.

The spokesman added: Although the other side managed to achieve some progress in some axes, they were repulsed. These axes were mopped up and their remnants were chased away. Following this defeat, Yasir 'Arafat gave his personal orders to all the back-up weapons that are stationed inside Tripoli to shell Al-Baddawi camp with the aim of destroying it. The clashes continued on all axes until this evening.

Dissident Spokesman on Situation in Camps

JN182212 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] In a news conference held today at Al-Barid camp that was attended by a number of Arab and foreign journalists, media men, and news correspondents, Jihad Salih, official spokesman of the Fatah revolutionary uprising, affirmed that the uprising forces are in full control of Al-Baddawi camp. He said that a large number of Fatah elements in the camp have joined the uprising forces and taken control of the military positions in the camp in which the 'Arafat-Al-Wazir gang was stationed. Thus, the Fatah elements inside the camp joined their brothers in the Fatah uprising movement.

Salih pointed out that fierce battles did not take place as the media of 'Arafat and his allies claimed, because the majority of the Fatah elements joined their brothers in the uprising and because the Palestinian masses inside Al-Baddawi camp rallied around their sons in the revolutionary uprising. This caused no destruction or losses among the civilians in the camp other than the martyrdom of three of the camp's inhabitants and injuries to seven others. He explained that 'Arafat and his gang began intensive and concentrated shelling of all positions in the camp this morning, but the uprising elements remained in control of the situation. As a result of this shelling, about 12 persons were martyred; however, this did not affect the uprising's control of its positions.

Salih added that 'Arafat and his gang launched a counterattack at dawn today with the aid of the Islamic Unification Movement elements in order to regain some positions. They indiscriminately shelled the camp with rocket launchers and artillery at a time when the uprising elements abided [by the cease-fire] by responding only to 'Arafat's military positions, because 'Arafat and his gang had placed artillery and rocket launchers in the residential areas and streets of Tripoli. He said: We repelled this attack. We are currently in full control of Al-Baddawi camp and all of its surroundings up to Tripoli. 'Arafat is still shelling the camp, as you can hear while you are 8 km away. This shelling certainly does not inflict losses on the fighters, because they are stationed in their trenches, but on the civilians and homes in the camp.

Salih said: No casualties were caused when the uprising forces entered Nahr al-Barid camp. You have not noticed any traces of destruction while walking around the camp, contrary to the reports that are carried by the media of 'Arafat and his gang. Answering a question about reports on 'Arafat's recapture of Al-Baddawi camp, he said: This is a misleading attempt by the Western media which are allied with 'Arafat in order to improve his gang's morale. 'Arafat is presently unable to move even inside Tripoli, because the majority of the masses in the city are rejecting his presence. I emphasize here that our fighters are currently at the gates of Tripoli and that 'Arafat has no fighters in the area under our control.

In his news conference, Salih disclosed: The uprising forces discovered three booby-trapped cars before they exploded. 'Arafat sent them to Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps after we took control of them. His goal was to use these cars to commit a huge barbaric massacre against our Palestinian people in the two camps.

Replying to a question about the proposed Palestinian solutions to the conflict, Salih said: We previously proposed solutions that we deemed suitable and we supported, in form and content, the memorandum of the Fatah Central Council delegation led by Brother Ibrahim Bakr. 'Arafat must retreat from his deviationist trend and return to the course of the revolution through democratic dialogue and rectification. We must return to the movement's general conference, which is its highest authority and the body which defines the political program and decides fateful issues. However, 'Arafat knows that this conference will judge him. That is why he rejects the convening of this conference.

Concluding his news conference, Salih affirmed that the uprising movement is against the internecine fighting but is obliged to save the lives of the inhabitants of the two camps. He added that life in the two camps is normal, that all types of foodstuffs are available to everyone, and that the masses in the two camps have expressed great relief to have escaped from the terrorism of the Fatah Squad No 17 belonging to 'Arafat and his deviationist gang.

A SANA correspondent who accompanied the journalist mission said that all of the areas, positions, and camps controlled by the revolutionary uprising are experiencing normal life. All shops are open, the market is active, and there are no traces of destruction. He added that an atmosphere of optimism and relief is prevailing among the inhabitants there.

Tripoli Residents Asked to Expel 'Arafat Cliques

NC191022 Turbul Lebanon Voice of Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0650 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Brothers, we have received the following from our military correspondent:

Since last night and even now, the 'Arafat cliques — aided by their allies among the forces of darkness — are continuing their bombardment of Al-Baddawi camp in an attempt to prevent our relatives from returning to their homes and to inflict the heaviest possible losses on the properties of the camp inhabitants. The forces of the revolution and the uprising are avoiding shelling heavily populated areas while responding to the sources of fire. Meanwhile, the 'Arafat cliques are using such areas as ramparts to shelter themselves, even as they continue shelling the revolution and the uprising forces, stationed at the northern entrance of Tripoli, throughout the night and until now.

The uprising forces beseech Tripoli inhabitants to insist on the expulsion of these traitor cliques from Tripoli quarters so as to protect these quarters and prevent the forces of evil from using them as shooting ramparts.

Al-'Asifah Statement Warning 'Arafat, Sha'ban

NC191825 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Staement issued by Al-'Asifah Forces General Command of Fatah — date and place not given]

[Text] 'Arafat continues artillery and rocket shelling of the Al-Baddawi camp and its vicinity from Tripoli and its residential areas. This shelling contradicts all the promises given the day before yesterday to the GCC delegation, the Tripoli representatives, and national forces. 'Arafat and his allies inside Tripoli are continuing to escalate the fighting to (?embroil) the city without taking the feelings of its people into consideration. This constitutes an open call for the continuation of the internecine fighting.

We affirm that this military escalation of the fighting by the 'Arafat cliques and allies prompts us to defend ourselves and not to stand with hands folded in order to protect our people, relatives, and fighters. Therefore, we call on all sincere and honest forces in steadfast Tripoli to play an effective role to protect the city and prevent the villains and deviationists from continuing to use it as a base.

For our part, we emphasize our stance and support for [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement and appeal. We reiterate our support for the Tripoli functionaries and national forces. From this premise, we call on Shaykh Sha'ban and his supporters to clearly shoulder their responsibilities and side with the national forces and functionaries in Tripoli. We hold them, together with 'Arafat, responsible for any [words indistinct] that may result from escalating the fighting, endangering the city, and exposing it [words indistinct] consequences of this destruction. We call for avoiding the deviationist Palestinians, allies of the Camp David. We also call for supporting the Palestinian people and the Palestinian strugglers who are confronting the Zionist-American plan in Lebanon.

This old Palestinian conflict revolves around the fate of the Palestinian people and their revolution. The goal of this conflict is to purge all deviationists and plotters from our arena. We consider the interference by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban will fan sedition and impede our Palestinian march. Therefore, we hold Shaykh Sha'ban as responsible as 'Arafat for the consequences of this interference that may affect the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Let Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban know that all the funds and aid 'Arafat is offering him will be nothing compared to the losses and damage that will affect Tripoli and its people as a result of the continuation of the combat escalation and sedition.

We are acting with utmost seriousness to avert exposing the Tripoli people to any harm. As is well known, all the political and national forces in Tripoli issued statements defining their stands on what is happening in the north and on the Palestinian deviationists. Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and his supporters, however, are persisting in their stand on the side of 'Arafat and away from the unanimity of Tripoli, thus defying the feelings of all the people of the city. This stand will not only harm Tripoli and its people, but also the Palestinian cause and people. We cannot find an explanation for this stand other than support for the isolationists who are hostile to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We call on all forces to adopt one joint stand to confront the U.S. and Israeli threats represented in the massing of fleets, continual air raids, and aggressive movements. We also call for striking at the deviationist course which is trying to divert the efforts of our people from the main battle. We call for striking at the forces of sedition, which are serving this plan through paralizing heroic Tripoli and northern Lebanon.

We tell 'Arafat and his clique that our Palestinian people's need for Tripoli differs from his need. We want Tripoli to be a unified city for all its national and progressive forces. We want its (?parties) to stand in one line [words indistinct] its national and pan-Arab stand on our people's cause in the face of the isolationist forces and the U.S. and Israeli schemes. As for you, 'Arafat, you want the city to be divided and to be a barricade for fighting the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots to serve the United States and its supporters, as As-Sadat did. You expected similar U.S. support, now that your people and revolutionaries have rejected you. We tell you that you will not escape the people's punishment. You directed your guns and rocket launchers at the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and your revolutionaries, who bear medals in the Palestinian revolution and who scored its victories in all arenas and protected its national decisionmaking and independence.

O 'Arafat, stop firing your guns and rockets from amid the defenseless civilian population against our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. These are our sons of Palestine and Lebanon and are Palestinian and Lebanese people who serve the national causes of Lebanon and Palestine. We tell you clearly, 'Arafat, the one whom his own people have rejected will not be (?protected) by any of the reactionary Arab countries or the imperialist countries such as France and the United States. The people's arm is long and will mete out punishment against you and those like you. Revolution until victory!

Signed: The Al-'Asifah Forces General Command

VOPR on Defeat of 18 Nov Loyalist Counterattacks

NC181617 Turbul Lebanon Voice of Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The forces of the revolution and the uprising have repulsed three atempted counterattacks on the Al-Baddawi camp and the areas around it. The forces of the revolution are in complete control of the camp and the heights around it.

The military correspondent of the Voice of the Palestinian Revolution says that since 0300 today, Friday, 'Arafat's forces, with the aid of the [Islamic] Unification [Movement] gangs, have been shelling the Al-Baddawi camp with thousands of rockets and artillery shells. They also launched three counterattacks, all of which failed miserably. The forces of the revolution and the

uprising repulsed 'Arafat's forces, pursued their scattered remnants, and captured a large number of mercenaries and misled people.

The targets of the 'Arafatite counterattacks were the positions in Al-Fawwar area, Hill 37, and Al-Mankubin area between Al-Baddawi and Tripoli. The launchers of 'Arafat and his deviationist cliques were still unleashing their rocket fire this morning.

The military correspondent of the Voice of the Palestinian Revolution adds that the forces of the revolution and the uprising are firmly in control of the Al-Baddawi camp, Al-Mankubin hill, and the Al-Hilal hospital behind the hill. The correspondent scoffs at the lies that were told by 'Arafat's clique that they have regained the camp and that Musylamah the liar ['Arafat] performed dawn prayers in the camp. The correspondent says that none of 'Arafat's cliques has entered the Al-Baddawi camp and that all the counteroffensives were crushed outside the camp.

Meanwhile, the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command has issued a communique which says:

The military spokesman for the Al-'Asifah forces has stated that since 0300 today, criminals 'Arafat and Al-Wazir have been shelling the Al-Baddawi camp with thousands of rockets and artillery shells and trying to launch a counteroffensive on the camp and the areas around it with the aid of the unification gangs. They have made no progress. They have been repulsed, their remnants have been pursued, and many of their mercenaries have been captured. The clashes were continuing at the time this communique was being prepared.

Long live the struggle of our heroic Palestinian people! Glory and immortality to our chaste martyrs! Revolution until victory!

The Al-'Asifah Forces General Command also issued another communique which says:

The launchers of 'Arafat and his deviationist cliques are still pouring rocket fire on the Al-Baddawi camp. The groups of 'Arafat and Al-Wazir carried out three attempts to attack the area of Al-Fawwar, Hill 37, and the area of Al-Mankubin between Al-Baddawi and Tripoli. However, the forces of the Fatah movement and of the Palestinian revolution repulsed all the attacks, put the aggressors to rout, and pursued their remnants to the areas in which they were positioned. Many mercenaries and deviationists were captured. The violent shelling operations were continuing at the time this communique was being prepared.

PFLP, DFLP, Fatah Agree To Form Unified Front

LD211050 Kuwait KUNA in English 0957 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, Nov 21 (KUNA) — A joint Leadership for two Palestinian commando movements have announced late Sunday that an initiative aimed at [word indistinct] the battles between rival Palestinian groups in north Lebanon will be launched soon. Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), told KUNA that the joint leadership of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) will announce an initiative stipulating cessation of Palestinian hostilities and resorting to political dialogue to end differences. The leadership will urge other Palestinian movements to join the initiative, the spokesman added, noting that it is the first of its kind since the outbreak of inter-Palestinian battles in and around the Lebanese port city of Tripoli. Sharif pointed out that the feudal fighting comes amidst continued American-Israel threats against the Palestinian revolution and Syrian and Lebanese national forces.

Meanwhile, the PFLP's Central Committee led by Dr. George Habash held an emergency meeting earlier in the day to discuss the escalating American-Israel aggressions in Lebanon and latest serious developments in north Lebanon. The committee adopted "important resolutions" which were not announced, however.

In Tunis, Palestine Liberation Organization sources said that three groups within the organization, namely, the PFLP, DFLP and Fatah have agreed to form a unified front in a bid to save the PLO from the current crisis. The official sources added that the tentative agreement aims at foiling the conspiracy aimed at the liquidationof the PLO, the official sources said. The joint front will back the unity and legitimacy of the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, the sources added.

The PFLP and DFLP asserted the right of all Palestinian movements to exist in palestinian camps at the Lebanese arena after a commitment by all parties to respect such presence. All lebanese factions should be guaranteed their right to return to Tripoli and pursue their political and military practices, the statement went on.

The fronts said that a dialogue between both rival groups within Fatah should immediately ensue to solve their problems on the basis provided in the memorandum of the palestinian central council, and with the participation of a Palestinian arbitration panel. The panel would include: speaker of the Palestine national council, parliament in exile, Khalid al-Fahum, members of the PLO's Executive Committee and secretaries of all Palestinian revolutionary movements.

The panel is to hold intensified meetings to study proposed "reformation" steps within the PLO including the joint leadership, unity and democratic reformation program in preparation for an extraordinary session of the national council to start implementation of the joint leadership which rejected the use of force as the method for solving differences on all Palestinian forces to back this initiative and share in executing it to halt Palestinian and Lebanese blood letting. [sentence as received]

Qaddumi To Visit Soviet Union 24 November

NC191708 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Tunis, Nov 19 (AFP) — The head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Faruq Qaddumi, will make a two-day official visit to the Soviet Union starting next Thursday, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said today. Dominating the agenda will be the inter-Palestinian strife in north Lebanon and the Soviet response to the situation there,

WAFA said in a report received here.

Mr. Qaddumi is currently in New Delhi for a meeting of the Nonaligned Committee on Palestine, and will return to the PLO headquarters here before leaving for Moscow, the agency reported. The PLO representative here, Hakam Ba'awi, today met the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia, Vselovod Kizichenko, for talks on developments in north Lebanon, WAFA added.

Khalaf Welcomes Fahd Call for Arab Summit
PM201823 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Nov 83 p 1

['Abd al-Jalil Damaq Report: "Abu Iyad Tells *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Palestinian Revolution Responds to King Fahd's Appeal"]

[Text] Tunis — Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), one of Fatah's most prominent leaders, has said that the PLO Welcomes King Fahd's appeal. "It is not strange that such a sincere Arab appeal should come from His Majesty King Fahd. We in the Palestinian revolution declare our response to this appeal," he added.

Abu Iyad said that the practical response to this appeal should be an agreement to convene an Arab meeting at the highest level in the land of the two holy mosques [Saudi Arabia] in order to put matters right and stop the shedding of blood for the wrong cause.

He added: Therefore, we call on and appeal to His Majesty King Fahd to take steps to send urgent invitations to all the Arab kings, presidents, and amirs for an urgent and extraordinary meeting in the Kingdom and to take measures to end this Arab disruption and stop the bloodshed in Lebanon. It will then be proved for every Arab to see who is seriously responding to His Majesty King Fahd's appeal and who is blocking every possible Arab meeting. We hope that the meeting will be held urgently and will be equal to the sincere appeal made by His Majesty King Fahd.

Khalaf Says Syria Plotting With Americans
NC181553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GM 18 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (MENA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, a Fatah leader, has accused the Syrian regime of being the most dangerous Arab regime and of plotting with the Americans. He said the recent cease-fire in Tripoli is contingent upon the removal of PLO Executive Committe Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by a decision from Fatah. In an interview in the Arabic-language *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* magazine, published in Paris, Abu Iyad describes Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's policy toward the Palestinians during the past few months as a policy of blackmail. He says the blackmail that has been practiced by Al-Asad is unequaled in history, and the crimes he has committed against the Palestinian people are unprecedented.

In his interview with the *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* magazine, Salah Khalaf points out that the problem between Al-Asad and the PLO is not simply one of aggression and difference in views, but it is an insult to the will of the entire Palestinian people. The most serious aspect of this insult is that Al-Asad is insisting on turning the Palestinian people against each other.

Abu Iyad describes the Syrian aggression against 'Arafat's forces as a mean plot having a Syrian facade but being implemented at the behest of the Americans.

Regarding the Soviet stand, Abu Iyad said: We do not ask the Soviets for anything more than what they are giving us. They are with us, but there are treaties between them and the Syrians.

Hawatimah Meets Soviet Envoy, Discusses N. Lebanon
LD210939 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] In Algiers, Brother Nayif Hawatimah received the Soviet ambassador to Algeria. The talks dealt with the current situation in northern Lebanon and Soviet, Palestinian, and Arab steps to halt the liquidationist bloody massacre against the forces of the Palestinian revolution, Palestinian camps, and the Lebanese city of Tripoli. The Soviet ambassador informed Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, that the USSR firmly adheres to the strong and independent unity of the PLO and its legitimate institutions. It regards the fighting in northern Lebanon as only serving Israeli occupation and U.S. imperialism. Nayif Hawatimah has sent a message to the Soviet leadership.

AS-SIYASAH: Khaddam Failed in Moscow Visit
GF181150 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Muhammad 'Anan Dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpts] *AS-SIYASAH* has learned from informed sources in Beirut that high-level secret talks are currently taking place among Iraq, Jordan, and the PLO to form a joint front with the aim of opposing the Libyan-Syrian alliance — an alliance that is believed to be seeking to destroy the PLO in order to create an alternative PLO.

Statements by Iraqi officials reflect the extent of the Iraqis' annoyance with the Syrian stand toward the PLO. An Iraqi source has affirmed Iraq's readiness to extend unlimited support to the PLO despite its preoccupation with the war with Iran.

In Beirut, a source close to the Lebanese Government has said that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Moscow was not successful, particularly in gaining direct Soviet support for Syria's stand toward the PLO.

Reports say that there are important indications in the official Soviet stand of dissatisfaction with Syria's stand toward Yasir 'Arafat. These are:

1. The timing of a Soviet campaign against the Iranian regime and support for Iraq in the Gulf war.

Observers in Beirut note that the Soviet Union has chosen the right time to declare its view in *PRAVDA* — during Khaddam's visit to Moscow — and this may have a clear significance.

2. The Soviet Union allowed the leaking of information that it has supplied Yasir 'Arafat with sophisticated weapons. TASS proclaimed the Soviet leaders' support for 'Arafat without mentioning the dissidents at all.

3. The announcement by Yasir 'Arafat and his supporters that he may visit Moscow in early December and meet with Andropov. The announcement was also carried by Moscow radio.

4. The Soviet Embassy in Damascus has not agreed to grant entry visas to the Soviet Union to the members of a delegation representing the dissidents led by Nimr Salih (alias Abu Salih) and Samih Abu Kuwayk (alias Qadri). All these observations together indicate the extent of Khaddam's failure during his visit to Moscow.

Fatah Expels Pro-Dissident Members in Kuwait
GF201400 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Nov 83 pp 1, 8

[Sattar Jabbar dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] The Fatah office in Kuwait has distributed a statement announcing the expulsion of seven Fatah members in Kuwait. They are: 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sayyid, alias Abu Ihab, the chairman of the Union of Palestinian Journalists in Kuwait and PNC member; Zuhayr ad-Duwayk, alias Abu Khalawi; Rida Salih; Nadir Sadduqah; Hisham Mikhil; Bassam Halasa, and Mujahid Abu Rajab.

The statement says: "The decision has been adopted in implementation of the recommendations of the regional conference held in Kuwait recently, and which were approved by the Fatah Central Committee. It transpired that the aforementioned conspired against Fatah and contacted the dissidents and organized some people, thus violating the movement's statutes. They sent volunteers, including schoolchildren without the knowledge of their guardians, to fight their brothers in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. They contacted the local press to provide information hostile to Fatah. They issued statements defending the massacres perpetrated against our people in northern Lebanon. They contacted an embassy with the aim of setting up an organization opposed to Fatah and its legitimate leadership. Therefore, Fatah's leadership in Kuwait has decided to expel the aforementioned from Fatah and to annul their membership in the movement as of Friday, 18 November 1983."

Most of the aforementioned are Palestinian journalists and writers who joined Fatah long ago and supported the dissident movement in Fatah and its demands from the beginning.

Prominent Palestinian sources have told *AL-KHALIJ* that a decision will be made in the next few days to expel a large number of Fatah members in Kuwait and that the situation of the Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists in Kuwait and the Gulf will be reviewed.

On their part, the seven members have issued a statement published by the Kuwaiti press which said that the decision taken against them "reflects the deviationist methods of Fatah's central and regional commands" and that on their part they will remain loyal to Fatah's political program until it is reunified.

A Fatah official announced in Damascus on 19 November that the Fatah congress will be held in early 1984. He said that the congress will draw up a new strategy for the movement and will adopt the necessary measures to call for a meeting of the PNC. In a statement to QNA, the source said that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will leave for Moscow today, 20 November, to discuss the Palestinian situation.

Fatah Reportedly To Carry Out Reprisal Operations
PM201814 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 19-25 Nov 83 p 8

[From *"AL-MAJALLAH* Correspondents' Dispatches"]

[Text] Highly placed Palestinian sources have told *AL-MAJALLAH* that the Fatah conference held in Bizerte, Tunisia, attended by 200 Fatah leaders, decided to immediately launch underground reprisal operations against all parties proved to have "plotted" against the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-MAJALLAH has learned that some members opposed the motion and gave their reasons in detail but that the motion carried.

GULF AFFAIRS

PDRY, YAR Leaders Consult on Lebanon

LD191505 Kuwaiti KUNA in English 1023 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] San'a', Nov 19 (KUNA) — Official contacts have been held between the Yemen Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, represented by the two presidents 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on means of stopping Palestinian bloodshed in north Lebanon, it was officially reported Saturday. 'Ali Abdallah Salih contacted by telepohone late friday his counterpart 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to (?consult) on "measures that should be taken by the two Yemens toward the Middle East situation and the developments in north Lebanon."

An official statement said "the two presidents came to an agreement aiming at ending Palestinian-Palestinian war."

President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad called for an increase of efforts to reach "a Palestinian national unity and to avoid [word indistinct] within the Palestinian revolution."

Meanwhie, the two Yemens' secretariat council called for "an immediate ceasefire and a democratic negotiations to solve these present problems."

KUWAIT

Saudi Prince 'Abdallah Begins Talks

LD201022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 20 Nov (SPA) — Saudi-Kuwaiti talks commenced this morning, presided over by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime ministyer.

SPA has learned that the talks included bilateral relations, cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and a number of Arab and international issues in general, particularly the situation in the Lebanese and Palestinian arena.

The discussions also included the good offices of the GCC countries to clarify the atmosphere and close Arab ranks in order to confront the common enemy. The talks were characterized by a distinguished style expressing the depth of the brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries.

Prime Minister Views Talks

LD201648 Kuwait KUNA in English 1510 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, nov 20 (KUNA) — H.H. the crown Prince and premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah said Sunday that talks with the Saudi crown prince, first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz have covered a comprehensive review of bilateral relations along with current Arab and Islamic issues. The crown prince told reporters after the offiical round of talks here that Prince 'Abdallah's visit to Kuwait is intended to foster and strengthen bilateral relations. "We have agreed on pursuing efforts aimed at solving inter-Arab differences and clearing atmospheres prior to the convening of the forthcoming Arab summit", Shaykh Sa'd elaborated.

Commenting on the Gulf efforts to halt arab bloodhsed, the premier said that a comprehensive review of Gulf Cooperation Council mediation bids was made including the recent GCC delegation's visit to Damascus and the outcome of the message directed by leaders of the council's member-states on the situation in Lebanon and the inter-Palestinian clashes. His highness expressed hopes that the efforts will succeed and affirmed in this respect that contacts with sisterly Arab countries are continuing.

Asked whether tge Gulf arab states were undertaking a role in ensuring the safe evacuation of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat from Tripoli, north Lebanon Shaykh Sa'd said "I do not want to deal in detail with this issue." Efforts are continuing for a formula to end the feudal fuedal fighting in Tripoli, Shaykh Sa'd stressed.

Shaykh Sa'd pointed out that he will not answer a question on behalf of Gulf officials when asked if the Gulf states were considering to severe financial aid to Syria.

Asked on the Kuwaiti national assembly's recommendation to halt finaicial support to Syria, the crown prince said that the issue is still under study and affirmed that his country has lived up to all its financial commitments as decided at Arab summits.

In response to gulf efforts to end the iraq-Iran war, the premier pointed out to the final communiaue issued at the conclusion of the forth GCC summit in Doha, on November seven and to the appeal voiced by leaders of member countries to the two states to terminate the war. H.H. said dialogue and understanding should overcome the use of force and expressed hopes that mediation attempts would lead to a settlement to cease fighting and that Iranian officials would repsond to such attempts.

An earlier announcement said that official talks have centered on means of bolstering relations in all spheres and consolidating the GCC march. Other issues of common interest were tackled including recent pan-Arab developments, the official announcement added. It noted that Shaykh Sa'd had a closed meeting with Prince 'Abdallah at the guest's residence in As-Salam palace Saturday night.

Council of Ministers Discusses Palestinian Clashes

LD201413 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Nov 20 (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers at a regular session Sunday reviewed the general Arab situation and particularly developments of the fighting in northern Lebanon between warring Palestinian factions. The Council's secretary-general, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Utaybi said that the cabinet was briefed by H.H. the crown prince and prime ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah on the intensive

contacts his highness has established with his Syrian counterpart, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and with other Palestinian officials aimed at resolving the crisis and ceasing hostilities between belligerents.

The official added that subsequent contacts with Gulf leaders had resulted in agreement to dispatch of a GCC delegation to Damascus for talks with the various parties. In this respect, the council heard a report from the minister of justice legal and administrative affairs Shaykh Salman Qu'ayid as-Salman on the outcome of the mission, collectively undertaken with the Saudi and Qatari ministers of state for foreign affairs, of stopping the current clashes in northern Lebanon between the Palestinians. Al-Utaybi stated that the cabinet has been informed on the telephone conversations made with Yasir 'Arafat in this connection.

The council, he added, was then briefed by Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah on the London meetings of OPEC's ministerial committee which discussed the situation in the oil market and future prospects regarding crude prices and exports.

PDRY

Chairman Congratulates Qabus on National Day

GF191615 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on Oman's national day]

[Text] Your Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id ibn Taymur, sultan of the Sultanate of Oman: On behalf of the Presidium and the Council of Ministers and in my name personally, it pleases me to extend to you the warmest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your country's national day. I seize this opportunity to wish you robust health and happiness and the fraternal Omani people progress and prosperity. I hope that relations between our countries and peoples will be further developed.

SAUDI ARABIA

Fahd, Al-Faysal Meet Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil

LD192048 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2010 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Nov (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz confered this evening at the guest palace with His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who is currently visiting the kingdom. The meeting was attended from the Saudi side by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; His Excellency 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, the information minister; and Lebanese Ambassador to the Kingdom Zafir al-Hasan.

The Lebanese president arrived in Riyadh earlier for a visit to the Kingdom.

Fahd Receives Al-Jumayyil

LD201008 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0945 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Nov (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz met with his excellency the president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, at the guest palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Lebanese Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

Saudi Minister on Talks

LD210845 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 20, SPA — The talks between HM King Fahd and visiting Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil have reflected common understanding on issues of common interest for the benefit of the whole Arab world, Saudi Information Minister 'Ali Hasan ash-Sha'ir said here today. In a statement to SPA, he said the deliberations had concentrated on current developments in the Lebanese Arena. "The two leaders have reviewed the outcome of contacts made by Arab leaders in general and the GCC leaders in particular relating to needed efforts to save the situation in Lebanon led by the acceleration of the Israel troops pullout from the Lebanese territory," he added.

'Ali Hasan ash-Sha'ir said the two sides had expressed deept regrets over current happenings in Tripoli, north Lebanon, among warring Palestinians and difficult challenges and hard times facing the Palestine cause during such criticial phase in the history of the Islamic nation. "The two leaders have urged all warring factions in the Lebanese territory to immediately stop their fighting and bloodshed and respond positively to voice of reason to put a final end to this tragedy so as to preserve the lives and energies of the Lebanese and palestinian people for the cause of common destiny," he added.

'Ali Hasan ash-Sha'ir said the two leaders held "identical" views concerning all issues that came up for discussion.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN201838 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1722 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh — live or recorded]

[Text] Despite the strict security imposed on last night's meetings between the Saudi and Lebanese sides, informed sources told our radio that President al-Jumayyil yesterday submitted to King Fahd and his aides Lebanon's worries, its situation,and the Lebanese authorities' view on ending the crisis. The sources added that the Lebanese proposal was received with complete understanding by the Saudi side, which reaffirmed its support for President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese to achieve their legitimate demands, restore security and stability to Lebanon, and impose the legitimate Lebanese authority over all Lebanese territory.

Our radio has learned that King Fahd promised President al-Jumayyil to intensify his contacts with leaders of the Western

countries, foremost of which is the U.S. Administration, in order to achieve Lebanese demands as soon as possible. Informed circles here did not rule out the possibility that King Fahd would have a telephone contact with President Ronald Reagan this evening on this issue.

Saudi papers reflected the interest of the Saudi administration in the situation in Lebanon and the importance of President al-Jumayyil's visit to the Kingdom. These papers agreed that the visit has deep political dimensions because of the Lebanese and Saudi leadership's understanding, cooperation, and coordination that are aimed at achieving a solution to Lebanon's crisis from which the Lebanese people are suffering. The papers said that the Lebanese leadership's conviction and realization of the effectiveness of the Saudi role and the importance of its continuation on the Lebanese arena are justified, because King Fahd believed, and still believes, that the Kingdom has a duty to Lebanon and the Lebanese. This duty makes it incumbent upon him, his government, and people to play a serious and constructive role in Lebanon and the dilemma of its people.

2-Day Visit Ends

LD201416 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1358 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Nov (SPA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left Riyadh this afternoon following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who saw the Lebanese president off at King Khalid International Airport. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the region of Riyadh, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and a number of officials also saw the Lebanese president off.

Donald Rumsfeld Confers With King Fahd

LD181102 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1025 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh 18 Nov (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received the American special envoy to the Middle East, Donald Rumsfeld. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh district, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister.

Energy Secretary Hodel Meets With Oil Minister

GF201836 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani met today with U.S. Secretary of Energy Donald Hodel, who arrived in Riyadh earlier today. The minister of the petroleum and mineral affairs, in a statement to SPA after the meeting, said that during the meeting they exchanged views on the oil market situation and future prospects. He said he was informed of U.S. current oil and market policies. His excellency added that a discussion was held on what is taking place within the International Energy Agency and at the same time he acquainted the U.S. official with the oil policy of the Kingdom and OPEC members.

Al-Faysal Meets Greek Minister, Turkish Envoy

LD191518 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Nov (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, conferred this morning with Karolos Papoulias, Greek deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation who are currently visiting the Kingdom. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ma'mun al-Qabbani, head of the Western department at the Foreign Ministry, and by the Greek ambassador to the Kingdom. During the meeting, the Greek deputy minister conveyed to his highness the Greek Government's stance toward the announcement of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. In this regard His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed the Kingdom's hopes for dialogue between the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus to remain the main method in dealing with the Cyprus issue.

His Highness also conferred with Umut Arik, Turkish ambassador to the Kingdom, who conveyed a message from his government to his highness concerning the new situation in Cyprus.

The Greek Deputy minister arrived in Riyadh this morning from Jidda within the framework of his visit to the Kingdom.

Turkey's Defense Minister Arrives in Jidda

LD201429 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1250 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Jidda, 20 Nov (SPA) — Turkish Minister of Defense Umit Haluk Bayulken arrived in Jidda this afternoon for an official visit to the Kingdom for a few days. At the airport he was met by the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Salim Sunbul, and commander of the Western region Major General Salih as-Sudayis and Turkish Ambassador to the Kingdom Umut Arik.

UAE

IRNA: Defense Minister, Iranian Envoy Confer

LD202222 Tehran IRNA in English 2022 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 20, IRNA — Iran's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Mahmud Sadat Madar-Shahi said in a meeting with the UAE's Defence Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum in Dubay today that in order to guarantee peace and stability in the Persian Gulf, the United States and other supercilious and exploitive foreign powers must be kept away from the region. In response, the UAE's defence minister praised the long-established friendly relations between Iran and UAE and also expressed deploration over the presence in Lebanon of foreign forces. He said the United Arab Emirates advocates a lasting peace in the region and has looked upon the Islamic Republic as a friendly country.

The Iranian ambassador and the UAE defence minister also exchanged opinion on Iran-UAE relations, the imposed war, the situation in Lebanon and the interference of multi-national forces in that country as well as the struggle against the occupying troops by the Muslim forces there.

'Ali on Israeli, French Air Strikes, Arab Ties

NC181337 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Egypt is against any form of escalation in the current situation in Lebanon, pointing out that any retaliatory operations will be followed by other, similar, operations. Commenting on the Israeli and French air strikes on Ba'labakk and the Al-Biqa' valley, Kamal Hasan 'Ali told MENA that President Husni Mubarak has reiterated the Egyptian position in his message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. On the meeting of the nonaligned 8-member committee on the Palestinian problem, scheduled to begin its work in New Delhi today, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed the hope that the committee will achieve its aspired objective; otherwise, the fate of its efforts will be the same as that of the 5-member committee.

Asked about the Moroccan foreign minister's visit to Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said this visit will take place in a few weeks, adding that the visit will focus on the relations between Egypt and Morocco to consolidate them. He added: We absolutely did not discuss the question of restoration of relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level, because in principle we are now concerned with the substance and not the form of the relations. This is a matter of time and is dependent on the Arab countries, each according to its circumstances. On Egypt's responsibility in the UN Security Council, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said it has been decided to send some Foreign Ministry envoys to a number of countries for the sake of exchanging views on world issues, particularly those related to the Middle East, Africa, and the nonaligned states. He said: Within this context, I have delegated Assistant Foreign Minister Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid to undertake a tour of several Asian countries. He added that Ambassador Salah Basyuni will leave in the next few hours on a brief tour of the area's states.

LE MONDE Interviews 'Ali in Paris on PLO Issue

PM181142 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Paul Balta report: "Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Mr 'Arafat Must Draw Up a Clear Policy"]

[Text] "Mr Yasir 'Arafat ought to leave Tripoli with the other PLO leaders and return to Tunis. There they ought to convene an Executive Committee meeting and take decisions on the different factions dividing the movement. The PLO needs to be completely revised on the basis of the definition of a policy. That policy must be clear. Those who agree will rally round Mr 'Arafat. Things must be either black or white once and for all." Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who received us in Paris on Wednesday, 16 November, could not have been more explicit.

The Egyptian foreign minister, who had talks with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, discussed two main problems, as he had already done on Saturday with Quai d'Orsay Secretary General Gutmann: the Palestinian people's future and Lebanon's future. Noting the "identical views and objectives" of French and Egyptian foreign policies, he stressed that the situation is "critical."

"The PLO," he said, "which was stripped of a large part of its military power when it had to withdraw from Beirut after the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, is likely to lose its political influence and even its legality. In addition, if it loses its decision-making power to Syria, it will have difficulty in recovering and the whole Palestinian cause will be affected." Mr Hasan 'Ali thinks that there is objective complicity between Israel and Syria, which has thwarted all Mr 'Arafat's peace overtures, particularly his attempts to negotiate with King Husayn of Jordan. He also stressed the dangers of the "increase" in the number of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, which are "illegal and form an obstacle to peace."

Damascus dreams of regaining the Golan Heights and rebuilding Greater Syria (Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine) in one form or another, while Israel would like to annex the West Bank. Thus the Egyptians seem to fear that these ambitions might coincide and lead to the Palestinians' expulsion from that territory. If the PLO makes further blunders, the Palestinians are likely no longer even to be grouped in one state, but in an autonomous entity under a Syrian-Jordanian condominium. With regard to the fact that Mr 'Arafat has asked France and Egypt to place their peace plan on the table, Mr 'Ali replied: "At present there is no table!"

He was equally clear on the subject of Lebanon: "The different factions must negotiate and reach an agreement. They have no alternative if they are to preserve Lebanon's identity, integrity, and unity. If the Lebanese remain themselves and resist foreign interventions, they can succeed because it is their country, and their firm attitude will thwart foreign designs." The Egyptian minister, who has left Paris for Rome, had come from Rabat, where he was received by King Hassan II with very marked honors. That visit, decided when the king met with President Mubarak in New York during the UN General Assembly, is the first by a member of the Egyptian Government since Egypt was suspended from the Arab League in 1979.

It was particularly important because Hassan II is chairman of the Jerusalem committee, chaired the last Arab summit in Fes, and will chair the forthcoming Islamic Organization summit, which will open in Casablanca on 16 January. The Moroccan press has revealed that one of the subjects discussed was Egypt's return to the Arab family. Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali merely pointed out that his country enjoyed a consensus from Arab, Muslim, and European countries for its election to the Security Council, and he sees that as a good sign.

'Ali Receives Lebanese Mission Official

NC191611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting today with 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, head of the mission looking after the Lebanese interests in Cairo. After the meeting As-Sulh said he briefed 'Ali on the situation in the Lebanese arena and on the objectives of President Amin al-Jumayyil's current tour. He said 'Ali briefed him on the results of the tour he made to Morocco, France, and Italy. 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh lauded the political and moral support Egypt is

giving to the Lebanese Government and people to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Commenting on the current conflict between the Palestinian resistance groups, As-Sulh said that Lebanon hopes that the Palestinian ranks will be united and that the conflict will be solved by peaceful means.

'Ali, Ghali Discuss World Developments 20 Nov

NC201609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting today with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. They reviewed various developments in the area, particularly in Lebanon, as well as what is currently taking place regarding the PLO, and the results of U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld's visits to Cairo and the area. They also discussed the task of the Egyptian envoys sent by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to Asia, some Arab countries, and Africa to hold consultations and exchange views on all the questions that concern these countries and the Third World, prior to Egypt assuming its membership in the UN Secretary Council in January. It is recalled that three Foreign Ministry assistants are now assigned to this task. They are: Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi who is now on a long tour of a number of African countries, Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid who is visiting Asia, and Salah Basyuni who is visiting some Arab and African countries.

'Ali Affirms Support For PLO's 'Arafat

LD202316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) — Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that Egypt gives all its political support to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and that Cairo is in contact with him.

In an interview with tomorrow's *MAY* weekly magazine, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that Egypt's support for Yasir 'Arafat is a continuation of its invariable position in supporting the Palestinian cause so it may be able to face the crisis it is going through, which impedes efforts to reach a lasting and just settlement.

Cairo, he also says, sees the need for certain Arab states to stop considering the Palestinian issue as a card of their domestic and foreign policies. Egypt, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali says, has always underlined the importance of the Palestinians in taking their own decision without any foreign interference.

Concerning the division within the PLO, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that this opens the door for controversy over the legitimacy of the PLO and its representation of the Palestinians, a matter that takes the Palestinian question into futile areas, allowing the enemies of this question to procrastinate.

The Arab nation, he says, is called upon to face up to its historical responsibility to save the PLO, and to transcend its quarrels to go through this ordeal of the first Arab cause.

Ghali Interviewed on Lebanon, Foreign Relations

PM181327 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Nov 83 p 38

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Shirbil Zughayb in Amman "before the Geneva Conference" on Lebanon]

[Excerpts] Question: On the basis of Egypt's experience with Israel, do you expect the latter to abide by the 17 May agreement?

Answer: That question is difficult to answer, but I can say that, even before the agreement was finalized, Israel violated many of its provisions. What is important is that disputes in the region be settled peacefully. Peace should overcome confrontation in the area.

Question: Some people claim that there is a Syrian-Israeli scenario for the partition of Lebanon. What is your opinion?

Answer: I have no knowledge of any such scenario, but I can say that Egypt is against any attempt to partition Lebanon. We support Lebanon's territorial integrity and political independence, and we urge Lebanese reconciliation. We believe that all foreign forces should withdraw so that Lebanon can regain its full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

Question: Will you reopen your embassies in Beirut, Baghdad, and Amman, or is it not time for that yet?

Answer: The Arab states were the ones which severed relations with Egypt, and if they wish to reopen their embassies in Egypt they are welcome to do so.

Question: Egypt at present supports Iraq with all its weight. How many Egyptian soldiers are fighting alongside the Iraqi Army?

Answer: My information is that Iraq gets only economic aid from Egypt. Some Egyptian arms have been sold to Iraq, but we have no knowledge of any Egyptian soldiers fighting alongside the Iraqis. On the other hand, there is a large Egyptian community, ranging between 1 and 1.5 million. Some of them may have voluntarily joined the Iraqi Army, but officially there are no Egyptian forces participating with Iraq in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Question: How do you assess Egyptian-Syrian and Egyptian-PLO relations?

Answer: We have no diplomatic relations with Syria but we do have diplomatic relations with the PLO in the sense that there is a PLO office in Cairo. That office is operating and we have contacts with it.

Question: President Husni Mubarak has stressed that Israel should withdraw first from Lebanon, before Syria. Does this mean that Egypt is moving closer to Syria?

Answer: No. This is a matter of principle. We believe that an Israeli aggression has been committed against Lebanon. The Syrian presence is the result of an agreement between the Leba-

nese and Syrian Governments and in accordance with Arab League resolutions. There is a difference.

Question: There are numerous attempts to depose Yasir 'Arafat from the PLO leadership. How do you assess 'Arafat's position?

Answer: Egypt recognizes the PLO and its present leadership.

Question: What is the Soviet attitude toward the fight against 'Arafat, and what is the state of your relations with the Soviets?

Answer: Our relations with the Soviet Union are cordial. There is an Egyptian diplomatic mission in Moscow and a Soviet diplomatic mission in Cairo. There are also cultural and trade relations between the two states. We hope that relations will grow to ambassadorial level.

Question: President Mubarak has frequently urged the United States to work for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. Are you convinced of the U.S. role in this connection?

Answer: Actually there are continuous contacts between the Egyptian and U.S. sides. The aim of the Egyptian diplomatic moves is to persuade the United States to put more pressure on Israel to make it withdraw its forces from Lebanon. We believe that such a withdrawal is necessary under UN Security Council resolutions, especially Resolutions 508 and 509. Israel is requested to withdraw. These two resolutions were passed unanimously with U.S. support. We insist on them because they request complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Question: It seems that the two Camp David agreements are virtually suspended. Is this due to Israel's invasion of Lebanon or the Tabah issue?

Answer: The Camp David agreements represent a course of action based on the idea of negotiation. This idea and the principles embodied in the agreements stand on their own because they are derived from Resolutions 242 and 338. These resolutions, on which the Camp David agreements were based, laid down a number of principles. These principles are still valid, as long as Resolution 242 is valid.

Question: Why did you withdraw your ambassador from Tel Aviv?

Answer: We withdrew our ambassador because of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, because of the deteriorating condition of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza, and because of the political atmosphere prevailing in Israel.

Ghali Expresses Stand on Cyprus Issue

NC202234 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that Egypt requests that the UN resolutions be implemented to solve the Cyprus issue.

He added that Egypt also abides by the nonaligned states' resolutions in this regard.

Ghali Interviewed by MAY on African Cooperation

NC211042 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that the Egyptian diplomatic activity in Africa does not reflect the concern of one individual or official. It reflects the policy of the state and of President Husni Mubarak. Ghali added that President Mubarak is among those politicians who comprehend the value of the African dimension to Egypt and of the Egyptian dimension to Africa. In an interview published today by the *MAY* weekly, Dr Ghali noted that the Egyptian concern for Africa is nothing new. The Egyptian belonging and being committed to Africa dates back to the dawn of history and can be traced to the Pharaonic era. Dr Ghali underscored that the African solidarity with Egypt reached its peak on two specific dates:

1. October 1973, when African countries severed their relations with Israel in solidarity with Egypt and the Egyptian people in the aftermath of the glorious crossing [of the Suez Canal] by the Egyptian Armed Forces.

2. October 1983, when African solidarity with Egypt led to the election of Egypt to the UN Security Council.

Dr Ghali affirmed, in his interview with *MAY*, that Egypt generally follows a policy of quiet diplomacy towards the issues menacing stability in Africa. He emphasized that Egypt is exerting diplomatic efforts to curb the deterioration of the situation and to solve African disputes within an African framework; namely, within the OAU and according to its charter and resolutions. On the assessment of the OAU and its prospects to survive its crises, Ghali said that Egypt is doing its best to maintain the OAU because the OAU forms the framework of African solidarity and cooperation. He said: Our efforts and those of the friendly African nations that believe in African solidarity will help the OAU to surpass the obstacles on its road.

Ghali commented on Egypt's participation in the French-African summit meetings and the 5-member African ministerial meeting in Khartoum, saying that Egypt is always eager to participate in every collective, bilateral, regional, or continental work that aims at serving the peace, stability, security, and prosperity in Africa. He added: We believe in the need to concert efforts in a positive and constructive work for the benefit of the African Continent.

People's Assembly Affirms Support for 'Arafat

NC202052 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The People's Assembly Arab Affairs and Foreign Relations Committee today urged the Palestinian groups to stop the fighting raging between them now. It emphasized in a statement that it is not in the interest of the Palestinian issue to repulse the legitimate PLO command under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. The committee requested the international community to shoulder its

responsibilities by bringing about the implementation of the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to establish their state on the soil of their homeland, Palestine. The committee also called for others to take their hands off the unified land and state of Lebanon. It urged the Arab rulers and peoples to unify their resources to confront the challenges directed against them. It also urged both sides in the Iraq-Iran war to solve their conflict by peaceful means. The committee commended Egyptian diplomacy whose efforts resulted in Egypt being chosen to UN Security Council membership.

Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i delivered a statement at the committee meeting. He expounded on Egypt's efforts to solve the Arab issues. He said that Egypt did not abandon any Arab issue, that Egypt's efforts to support Arab issues are continuing and so are contacts between Egypt and the Arab states at the highest levels. On the situation in Lebanon, Ash-Shafi'i said that it deteriorated as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. He said that Egypt held contacts with the sides concerned to rescue the situation in Lebanon, and that President Mubark was in contact with the U.S. President on stemming the escalation of the situation in Lebanon and bringing about the withdrawal of the Israeli and foreign forces from Lebanon. On the situation inside the PLO, Ash-Shafi'i said that the continuation of the current situation inside the PLO will lead to the loss of the legitimacy of Palestinian representation and that Egypt declared its support for Yasir 'Arafat in his capacity as representing Palestinian legitimacy.

Papers Comment on 'Arafat's Debacle in Tripoli

NC181210 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 18 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "'Arafat's Second Departure, Where To?," *AL-JUMHURIYAH* editorial says that when Yasir 'Arafat, his forces, and weapons departed Beirut in 1982, Beirut accorded him a hero's send-off, and the Arab capitals received him with the same enthusiasm and appreciation. The paper says that it was expected then that the PLO would start an effective political march in continuation of its honorable history of struggle for the Palestinian cause.

The question is now raised how 'Arafat will depart Tripoli; in other words, what is the PLO's fate following its second departure from Lebanon. The paper says it is clear that the PLO will turn from now on into a group within Damascus' forces — motivated by the Syrian Ba'th party and in keeping with its own calculations and views of political priorities which are defined according to its relations with Israel, the United States, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, and the Arab world. The Palestinian interests may or may not appear these priorities. Concluding its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that for this reason, the Israelis hastened to perpetuate this fact when they said through the mouth of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that in the future they will hold Syria responsible for any military Palestinian action. The Israelis are now waiting for Syria to complete its control of the PLO to apply this new rule. In their views, the PLO will be in Damascus' hands shortly.

Commenting on the same subject, *AL-AHRAM* says: Once again Yasir 'Arafat is waiting for things to clear up in Tripoli. He is waiting for the post-war stage between his supporters and the rebellious opponents, who are regrettably allied with the Syrian and Libyan forces. 'Arafat's forces in the past encountered a similar impasse, but with different enemies. Despite this, 'Arafat is announcing his adherence to similar principles because he is primarily a man of peace. As such, he was ready to send a delegation to Damascus to hold direct talks on the war, or rather, on ending the war between Palestinian groups. His delegation would have comprised three Fatah members to open negotiations with the dissidents and the Syrians alike. *AL-AHRAM* said, naturally, 'Arafat's proposals were ready. One of these proposals, for instance, called for the withdrawal of the forces that represent the Syrians and the dissidents, and for the deployment of Arab observers around 'Arafat's last stronghold in the Al-Baddawi camp in order to safeguard the camps' residents and avert a recurrence of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. However, this was too late and the camp fell.

Seven Iranian Naval Targets, One Plane Destroyed
JN211150 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1111 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Amid our brave Armed Forces' victories in the heroic I Army Corps sector against the unjust Iranian forces and during the immortal battles in Panjwin, our air and naval forces today recorded great epics which bolstered our great victory over the sinful enemy. The results are as follows:

At dawn today, our brave naval units sighted a number of enemy naval targets proceeding from the Iranian Khark Island toward the Khowr-e Musa area with the intention of entering Khomeyni port. With brave planning and splendid coordination between our brave air and naval forces, the enemy naval targets were attacked. At various times this morning, seven of these targets were hit and destroyed. Flames were seen engulfing these targets from all sides. Other enemy targets fled in obvious panic and disarray. Our forward observation posts heard successive, violent explosions in the area where the targets were hit. The enemy was thrown into panic and confusion. It sent a number of its frustrated fighter planes to the naval battle area. Formations of our Air Force planes and naval forces confronted these planes, and at 0954, in a dogfight with the enemy planes, our planes shot down an enemy plane over the Bahrgan area, east of Khowr-e Musa. The plane was identified as an F-14. Our valiant pilots saw the plane falling in the sea in flames. Other enemy planes fled. All our fighter planes and naval forces returned safely and triumphantly to base. Thanks be to God.

Thus, our heroic air and naval forces affirmed that they are the protector of Iraqi soil, airspace, and waters. They can inflict the maximum losses on the defeated enemy forces.

[Dated] 21 November 1983.

Communique No 1,283: Iranian Targets Hit 18 Nov
JN181701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi military communique issued here this evening stated that an Iranian enemy naval target was accurately and effectively hit by an Iraqi fighter aircraft formation northeast of the Arabian Gulf at 1000 this morning.

Communique No 1,283 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command added that the Iraqi pilots saw flames spiraling and columns of smoke billowing from the enemy naval target.

In addition, the communique stated that as a result of the Iraqi forces' activities in the various theaters of operation yesterday evening and today, many Iranian soldiers were either killed or wounded, including the 10 killed in the northern sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,283 issued by the Armed Forces' General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With unique heroism, the lofty Iraqis continue their valiant fighting against the oppressive enemy and their courageous confrontation of the enemy's expansionist and aggressive designs against the Iraqi territory and the valiant Iraqi people. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 1000 this morning, one of our daring fighter aircraft formations attacked an important enemy naval target northeast of the Gulf, scoring accurate and effective hits. Our valiant pilots saw flames spiraling and columns of smoke billowing from the enemy naval target. All of our fighter aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. One of our patrols pounded several enemy positions and vehicles opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, forcing the enemy to flee in terror from its positions. After that, many were killed and wounded. Five enemy soldiers were also killed in another area of the same sector.

3. One of our combat patrols attacked enemy positions opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra, killing and wounding many.

4. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield and pounded it with all types of weapons, killing five and wounding many others.

5. The clique of evil ruling in Tehran shelled Khanaqin and (Shandri) and its suburbs yesterday evening and today, damaging several civilian installations in those places.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 November 1983

Communique No 1,284: Northern Front Action Reported
JN191741 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,284 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces continue to fight the Iranian aggressors. The results of their triumphant operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery, our forward units opened fire on a number of enemy targets opposite their positions in the northern sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits. A 106-mm antitank gun was silenced and one vehicle was destroyed. A quantity of weapons and various military equipment were captured in other areas of the same sector.

2. Sighting a number of enemy soldiers opposite their positions in the central sector of the front, our forward units opened fire. Five were killed; others were wounded.

3. One of our combat patrol units attacked and damaged an enemy excavator in front of one of our forward units in the area east of Basra. In another place in the same area, our forces destroyed one excavator and damaged another.

4. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, destroying one infantry position and one hardware stockpile.

5. The spiteful Khomeyniite clique's artillery today shelled Mandali and its environs, the township of Sayyid Sadiq, and the (Shandri) area. A number of civilian establishments were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 Novemebr 1983

Communique No 1,285: Iranian Panjwin Offensive
JN200627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0605 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,285 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Nay, we hurl the truth against falsehood, and it knocks out its brain, and behold, falsehood doth perish [Koranic verse.] Great Iraqi people, sons of the glorious Arab nation, and sons of the valiant Armed Forces. God is great and loftiness is yours, God is great and death to the charlatan and his suspect collaborators. Weakened by its wounds, the pig has fallen on the soil of Kurdistan and in its valleys and his last days are numbered, God willing, and with the zealous Iraqis' determination. The suspect Iranian enemy carried out an offensive against our units in the Panjwin sector at 2200 on the night of 19-20 November. Fighting between the enemy and the units of our valiant Army under the I Army Corps Command continued through last night and this morning. The battles were the most splendid battles of defense, and the attacking force has been wiped out after it had been contained in its first hours. We announce this great event to the masses of our people and to the valiant Armed Forces. O Mujahidin, you have triumphed. Your zealous sons have triumphed in the I Army Corps sector. God is great, loftiness to you and to your nation and death to your enemies. We will provide you with more details on the situation later.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 November 1983

Communique No 1,286: Panjwin, Other Action
JN201808 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,286 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

God made it but a message of hope for you, and an assurance to your hearts: In any case there is no help except from God, the exalted, the wise. [Koranic verse]

The glorious Iraqis and the brave sons of our Armed Forces, who adopted a brave, historic stand against the expansionist Khomeyniite ambitions on Iraq's territory and its struggling people, will — with God's help — carry in their consciences the task of preserving the homeland's sovereignty and the revolution's principles. Their victories will continue to fill the hearts of millions of our heroic people and glorious Arab nation with hope. The results of the activities are as followes:

1. After our heroic units managed to contain the criminal enemy offensive launched in the Panjwin sector last night; after the situation was settled in our favor for good; and after the enemy was defeated and its attacking forces were destroyed, captured, or forced to flee in disappointment and disgrace; activities in this sector were confined to the exchange of artillery fire.

The enemy losses are the same as those mentioned in the military spokesman's statement this afternoon.

2. Since this morning formations of our capable fighter planes and helicopter gunships have continued their fierce attacks and crushing blows against the enemy units and troop concentrations in the area where the battles raged in the Panjwin sector, inflicting large losses in personnel, vehicles, and equipment. Other formations of our fighter planes carried out effective raids against the enemy concentrations in the same sector and deep inside its territory, inflicting massive losses. Fires could be seen gutting several enemy positions, weapon emplacements, and equipment. The splendid coordination between our heroic ground units and our daring fighter planes and helicopter gunships had a considerable effect on confronting the enemy and both destroying and crushing its aggressor forces.

All our fighter planes and helicopter gunships returned safely and victoriously to base, praise be to God. Our fighter planes today carried out 122 combat missions, while our helicopter gunships carried out 39 combat missions.

3. Last night one of our combat patrols attacked the enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite one of our forward units' positions east of Basra. Our valiant patrol clashed with the enemy troops and managed to kill 17, wound others, and destroy 3 observation posts. The enemy also sustained eight dead and several others wounded elsewhere in the same sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

4. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing one, wounding several others, and destroying two vehicles loaded with personnel, one observation post, and one machinegun.

5. Today the Khomeyniite clique, which is immersed in grudges and crime, shelled Khanaqin and Mandali as well as the villages of Sayyid Sadiq, (Shandari), Ash-Shihabi, and Khurmal and their suburbs with artillery. The savage enemy shelling resulted in the martyrdom of one citizen and the injury of one

woman in Sayyid Sadiq and (Shandari), and the destruction of one house in Ash-Shihabi.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 November 1983

Field Commander on Panjwin

JN200825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Panjwin, northern Iraq, 20 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi field commander in the sector of operations of the I Army Corps has stated that the attacking Iranian force has fallen into the trap [ma'zaq] prepared for it since the first hours of its offensive which began at 2200 yesterday. The field commander added that the new Iranian offensive was repulsed as the fighters of the I Army Corps, after containing the attacking force in an area they had chosen, pounced on it and transformed it into dead bodies. He stressed that the continuation of the battle throughout the night and this morning reflects the Iraqi defenders' determination not to allow the Iranian forces any opportunity to escape death and destruction except for those who surrender.

Enemy Aggression 'Crushed'

JN200949 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0905 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] We have received the following. President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, has received a cable of congratulations from the staff major general who is commanding the valiant I Army Corps on the occasion of the victories of our heroes in the I Army Corps sector. The following is the text of the cable.

To the pride of the Arabs, the triumphant leader President Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, from the commander of the I Army Corps and his blessed companions: We congratulate you, our great people, and our triumphant Armed Forces on our crushing the enemy's wide and treacherous aggression. Your Excellency the President, a fierce battle took place in the longest night of the nights of our battles during our just war with the unjust enemy. Your valiant soldiers —commanders, officers, and fighters — excelled, and offered an example of unique fighting which you have been expecting them to perform in terms of technique, steadfastness, cooperation, and enthusiasm. They completely wiped out the enemy in a model defensive battle, as well as all the attacking troop concentrations and the infiltrator groups. At daylight this morning, they scored a strong victory which we were confident of and determined to achieve through this steady but fierce fighting, to offer it as a present to our courageous leadership, with you at its head, and to our great Iraqi people and our intrepid Army.

God willing, we will remain loyal soldiers. Let your banner continue to flutter high, let our Iraq remain lofty, our people victorious, and our Army proud. God is great, God is great and death to our enemies.

[Signed] Your soldier, the staff major general, commander of the I Army Corps.

Commander Explains Iranian Plan

JN201330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Northern Sector, 20 Nov (INA) — The staff major general commanding the I Army Corps has explained the plan which the Iranian regime's forces adopted in their aborted offensive on the Panjwin area in the northern sector last night

In a statement to the INA correspondent at an outpost in the operational sector, he said that in its recent offensive which began in the first hours of last night, the Iranian enemy units carried out their offensive from 10 principle axes and other secondary ones. He added that some enemy infiltrator groups, assisted by the rugged nature of the terrain, the valleys and the thick forests, succeeded in infiltrating some positions.

The commander added that last night's battle was one of the longest night battles that the fighters had waged during recent years but, at the same time, it had been a fierce battle during which the fighters — commanders, officers, and soldiers demonstrated high capabiulities of steadfastness, excelled in war techniques, and had shown a high sense of cooperation and enthusiasm.

The commander said that by the end of last night all enemy troop concentrations which had been massed opposite our valiant units in all directons had been wiped out and the infiltrator groups had also been completely wiped out, thus enabling the Iraqi forces to score a blessed victory which we were confident of acheiving so that we could offer it as a present to our triumphant leader President Saddam Husayn and to our great people.

The commander said that this offensive is a continuation of the previous one as the enemy had been continuously massing its troops opposite the Panjwin area in the northern sector, hoping to achieve its covert or overt objectives.

The commander pointed out that having failed to acheive its objectives during the first and second Panjwin battles, the enemy for the third time had carried out a treacherous and large-scale offensive.

The commander said that the enemy brought in the major part of seven Khomeyni Guards divisions, and more than two divisions of its regular army. We have learned that the Khomeyni Guards divisions which participated in the fighting were the 8th Najaf division, the 31st Ashura' division, the 41st (Tha'r 'Allah) division, the 27th Muhammad Rasul Allah division, as well as one brigade from the 15th division and another brigade. The forces which participated from the regular army are the 28th division, the 30th (Karkan) Division, the second brigade of the 21st infantry division, several regiments, and units from the so-called Quds units, two special forces' regiments, and a force called the Salman combat force which comprises armored vehicles and commandos.

The commander added that the enemy concentrated its efforts toward the valiant Al-Mansur and Al-Qa'qa' forces and the formations under their command. The commander said that since the battle began last night and until the early hours of this

morning the enemy had sustained huge losses in life and equipment and that the Iranian enemy's dead bodies are littering the battlefield opposite the positions of our valiant units. He stressed that the enemy had failed to acheive any of its designs of aggression and failed in occupying an inch of our positions.

The commander of the I Army Corps praised the combat capability of all the fighters in all the formations, units, and arms. He renewed the pledge that the I Army Corps fighters will remain the loyal soldiers of President Saddam Hsuayn and the great Iraqi people and that they will continue to guard the borders in order to sever the hands that try to sully Iraq's soil.

INA Correspondent on Panjwin

JN201028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Panjwin, northern Iraq, 20 Nov (INA) — An INA correspondent in the I Army Corps' area of operations has stated that the Iraqi forces are moving with extreme vigor in spite of the rugged terrain. The correspondent confirms seeing the bodies of large numbers of Iranian dead littering the battlefield at the foot of various hills and valleys as well as many vehicles which had been either destroyed or set on fire. He also said that he saw Iraqi units counting Iranian losses. The correspondent added that some Iranians who were captured are being evacuated to the rear lines while Iraqi medical services are providing emergency medical help to wounded Iranians prior to moving them to field hospitals or to nearby cities.

The correspondent said that the Kurdish volunteers, who are participating in the battle alongside the Armed Forces in the I Army Corps sector have been in one trench with the regular forces from the beginning of the new offensive. The correspondent added that the Kurdish volunteers are wearing their traditional dress.

During the previous offensive on Panjwin the Iranian forces sustained 34,158 killed and the destruction of 55 tanks, 136 vehicles, 30 guns, 27 personnel carriers, and 15 excavators, as well as large numbers of wounded.

10,984 Iranians Reported Killed

GF201236 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1204 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has announced the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "They wronged temselves, so we made them as but tales, and we tore them utterly to pieces." [Koranic verse]

O great Iraqi people! O sons of the glorious Arab nation! O fighters in the heroic I Army Corps sector and everywhere on the battlefronts against the treacherous Khomeyni enemy. It was an honest combat and a magnificent epic of fighting when the brave Iraqis, the valiant knights of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah, stood like lions in the face of the new tartars, the enemies of God, mankind, and progress. The confronted the abhorrent Khomeyni aggression against the pure land of Iraq and its proud mountains in the Panjwin sector last night. The aggression was contained and the attacking enemy forces were destroyed and wiped out, except for those who have been captured or those who fled in disgrace.

O glorious Iraqis! We have received a report from the battlefront in the I Army Corps sector that the known losses sustained by the enemy's aggressor forces during the battles of last night and today are 10,984 killed and a great number of wounded as well as a number of prisoners who have been transported to the rear lines, and large quantities of arms and various military hardware destroyed or seized.

Thus the great charlatan and his suspect aides taste the bitterness of defeat and disgrace as a result of their flagrant aggression against our struggling country. New victories and valiant actions are added to the record of our great people and victorious army. God is great! Pride is for great Iraq and its heroic people, and death and defeat for the evil and backward clique ruling Iran! Victory comes only from God.

20 November 1983.

Commanders Congratulate President

JN201555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received two cables of congratulations from the commander of the I Army Corps and the commander of the naval force and coastal defense on the occasion of the Iraqi forces' victories in the I Army Corps sector.

In their cables, the two commanders stressed that the victory which the I Army Corps forces scored with the break of today's dawn emphasizes the Iraqi people's ability to crush any aggression against Iraq's territory. They also stressed that the Panjwin area in northeastern Iraq will be a graveyard for the greedy invaders in the same way as eastern Basra, Maysan, and Mandali were in the past.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Moscow Visit 20 November

JN201031 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Moscow today on a visit to the USSR that will last several days. During his visit, 'Aziz will hold talks with USSR officials on bilateral relations and the situation in the region. Tariq 'Aziz is accompanied by a delegation of ranking state officials.

Tripoli Group Asks Arabs To 'Intervene Immediately'
JN191648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text of cable President Saddam Husayn received from group of sons of Tripoli, Lebanon — date not specified]

[Text] His excellency, respected President Saddam Husayn: Tripoli, which has long been raising aloft the banner of the Arab and national causes and upholding the principles of culture and (?piety), is now in great danger. O Arabs, Tripoli has always been and will continue to be from you and with you. Will you stand by it now? We appeal to you to intervene immediately to stop bloodshed and destruction, and to ward off the shadow of death from us.

[Signed] Group of Tripoli sons.

AL-MAJALLAH: Advanced Soviet Missiles Supplied
PM201813 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 19-25 Nov 83 p 8

[From "*AL-MAJALLAH* Correspondents' Dispatches"]

"Excerpt] According to Western diplomatic sources, the Soviet Union recently supplied Iraq with advanced Scud-B missiles, and Iraq has a plan ready for using these missiles against Iranian oil installations on Khark Island.

U.S. Envoy Donald Rumsfeld Arrives 19 November

JN191433 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (PETRA) — Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Amman this afternoon within a tour of the region. He will be meeting with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

Meets With King Husayn

JN191641 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Donald Rumsfeld, The U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East, at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed the tense situation in the region, especially the developments of the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, the current incidents in the Lebanese arena, and their effect on the general situation in the region. The U.S. ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Leaves for Damascus 20 Nov

JN201340 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, left Amman this morning after a visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn to review the situation in the Middle East region, the current developments in the situation in the occupied Arab territories, and recent events in the Lebanese arena.

Rumsfeld was seen off by Walid Tash, Foreign Ministry secretary general; and the U.S. ambassador in Amman. He has arrived in Damascus. [as heaed]

Saudi Interior Minister Arrives in Amman 20 Nov

JN201630 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Amman, 20 Nov (PETRA) — Saudi Minister of Interior Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Amman this afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a visit of several days to Jordan at the invitation of Jordanian Minister of Interior Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, his highness the Saudi minister of interior expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan, and said that he carries the greetings of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the crown prince to His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan as well as to the Jordanian people. He added that he will hold discussions with the minister of interior and senior officials on issues pertaining to the two fraternal countries' security and that of the Arab homeland in general.

Confers With King Husayn

JN201653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Saudi Minister of Interior His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who conveyed to his majesty His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, greetings. During the meeting, they reviewed the current Arab situation, and discussed the strong and developing relations between the two fraternal countries and spheres of bilateral cooperation.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the minister of interior, the public security director, and the desert police force commander.

On the Saudi side, the meeting was also attended by the Saudi ambassador in Amman, the Saudi commander of the border guards, the Interior Ministry under secretary, the director of the minister's office, and the director of the minister's office for studies.

His Majesty King Husayn gave a dinner banquet.

Al-Qasim on Relations With PLO, Egypt

JN181012 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Nov 83 pp 1, 14

[Text] London — Agencies —Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has said there is no connection between the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and the current Palestinian developments. In a statement to the Saudi Magazine *AL-MAJALLAH*, to be published in London on Saturday, 19 November, Al-Qasim said that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue did not result in anything at all, something which reflects on the situation inside the PLO. The minister expressed Jordan's readiness to resume the dialogue, pointing out Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Palestinian people in the occupied territory. He affirmed Jordan's adherence to the Arab Middle East peace plan which was approved at the Arab summit conference in Fes.

Al-Qasim referred to the positive aspects of U.S. President Reagan's plan to realize peace in the region saying that it recognizes Resolution 242 which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This, he said, is commensurate with the Arab stance and with the agreement reached at the conference with the PLO. However, the minister said that there are issues that need to be explained and that the U.S. Administration should affirm its position on this initiative.

On Egyptian-Arab relations, the minister said Jordan adheres to the Arab consensus concerning these relations, but said that the current Egyptian position is no different from that of any Arab state in facing fateful Arab issues. He made it clear that the continuation of dialogue between Egypt and the Arab states is a source of strength for Arab causes.

AD-DUSTUR Reacts to Syrian Statement on Travel

JN201257 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Nov 83 pp 1, 19

[Unattributed article: "Submit Your Evidence"]

[Text] We do not know which Jordanian people the Syrian Interior Ministry talks about in its statement issued yesterday in which it expressed its regret over the decision adopted by the Jordanian Interior Ministry aimed at organizing the travel of Jordanian citizens to Syria.

Jordan's people and government are concerned about strengthening and improving relations with fraternal Syria. However, dispatching agents to undermine stability in Jordan and sponsoring the criminals who attacked the Jordanian diplomats abroad does not concur with friendship or with the customs of neighborliness. Thus, it will be of no benefit for the Syrian authorities to shed tears today on the relations between the two countries and to hold Jordan responsible for causing estrangement between the two peoples. Those who began planting explosives and sponsoring criminals are responsible for the deteriorating relations.

The Syrian authorities hurried to express their regret over the Jordanian move aimed at organizing the travel of Jordanian citizens to Syria, but we do not remember, on this occasion, that these authorities expressed regret over the attacks against the Jordanian ambassadors abroad, or denounced the planting of explosives in Amman squares. Both incidents are aimed against the Jordanian people with whom Damascus today is claiming its concern about establishing good relations, while the parties responsible for these incidents issue their statements from Damascus.

The Jordanian people are very concerned about Arab solidarity and about establishing good relations with all the Arab countries, especially the countries with whom the Jordanian people meet in one destiny, one danger, and one battle.

The Jordanian people, however, differentiate between words and deeds, and between slogans and behavior. The Jordanian people reject how the Syrian authorities titillate their feelings with sweet words and then send their brotherly gifts in the form of booby-trapped cars and killers who wait for their sons in the world's capitals.

In addition to all this, the Jordanian people are definitely concerned over the massacres currently being perpetrated against the Palestinian people in north Lebanon. The Jordanian people are fully convinced that the Syrian authorities, without whoseconsent a bird cannot breathe in Syria, are capable of stopping this massacre being perpetrated against our sons there, especially since these authorities are being accused of participating in the annihilation acts.

Damascus is ridiculing the intelligence and patriotism of the Jordanian people when it thinks that by expressing its regret over the Jordanian measures it can throw dust in the eyes, shirk its responsibility for undermining the relations so easily, and hold others responsible.

Fraternal Syria is required to prove by deeds not words; by behavior and practices, not slurring the timeworn slogans that it likes Jordan and the Jordanian people. The path to achieve this, if Damascus wants, is very easy. Damascus must stop encouraging the terrorist acts which are only aimed at undermining the security and stability of the Jordanian people. Damascus must also hasten and immediately stop the massacres against what is left of the Palestinian people in north Lebanon. Then the Jordanian people will truly realize how much Syria likes them and its interest in establishing fraternal relations with them.

Amman Criticizes Syrian Objectives in Lebanon

JN192104 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Nov 83

["Today's Talk"]

[Text] Last Wednesday, UN observers noted the reduction of Syrian and Israeli forces in the occupied Syrian heights. The results of this observation indicated that the Israeli and Syrian sides respect the disengagement of forces between them. It is well known that, in accordance with an agreement accepted by the Israeli and Syrian sides, the UN observers' presence is routinely renewed by the UN Security Council every 6 months. This indicates that the Syrian regime does not intend to call for the restoration of its occupied territory. This also proves that the Syrian regime's national and pan-Arab calculations do not take Israel into consideration. This can be understood from the implicit acceptance of the validity of Israeli laws in the occupied Syrian heights. According to the Syrian regime's logic, its activity and behavior in both the domestic and foreign spheres are not justified on either the national or pan-Arab levels after the Israeli factor has disappeared.

We mention these facts in order to have another outlook on what is taking place in northern Lebanon in an attempt to understand the dimensions of the Syrian design against Lebanon and the PLO. After 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to the Lebanese capital and the visit of the Lebanese military delegation to Damascus succeeded in reaching a cease-fire agreement between the regular [Lebanese forces] and the Druze forces, the cease-fire in northern Lebanon collapsed because of the Syrian outburst and massacres that took place in the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps and in Tripoli. These massacres are still continuing with a cold-bloodedness that is unprecedented in both our past and contemporary history. After excluding the Israeli pretext — which is completely excluded — regarding what is taking place in northern Lebanon, the matter becomes clearer and the Syrian oibjective becomes more exposed. It is an objective that seeks to completely destroy the PLO and to liquidate anyone who attempts to oppose the Syrian regime's stands and actions in the heroic city of Tripoli.

The conflict in Lebanon is between the Syrian regime and everyone opposed to this regime on the Palestinian and Lebanese levels. This conflict will only end with the victory of one party over the other. The Arab mediation committees must realize this fact while shuttling between Damascus and the Arabian Peninsula. These committees must also realize that any cease-fire — for the Syrians — will only be a prelude to a new attack wider

and fiercer than the previous attacks, aimed at achieving two objectives: namely, the destruction of the PLO and the liquidation of those who survived the massacre of Hamah, in the capital of northern Lebanon.

If this is the case between Syria and Israel, then the Syrian regime has probably obtained an authorization to liqudate those opposed to Israel's hostile policies in the Arab east. In light of this, we can understand why the Syrian regime stands alongside the Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq, why the Syrian regime has stopped the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory, and why it has closed its border with fraternal Iraq.

We do not rule out that the Syrian regime is seeking new means to harm this or that Arab sanctuary as long as these actions would serve its own objectives.

The unity of our Jordanian family and its concern for safeguarding the homeland's security and stability will be the safety valve confronting anyone who attempts to harm this country's stands or its citizens' security.

Italian President To Visit Amman 26-28 November

JN191501 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that Italian President Alessandro Pertini will pay an official visit to Jordan 26-28 November, at the invitiation of His Majesty King Husayn.

Turkey's Everen To Visit Jordan in December

JN181000 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Amman —*AR-RA'Y* — Turkish President Kenan Everen will arrive in Amman at the beginning of next month on an official visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Turkish president will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

Yugoslav Official's Visit Postponed

JN181001 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Amman —Foreign Ministry sources said that the visit of Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Jordan scheduled to begin today, Friday, has been postponed to a later date.

Workers Delegation Leaves for Moscow 21 Nov

JN210959 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Nov 83 p 5

[Excerpt] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — A delegation of Jordanian workers, comprising 25 leaders of different trade unions, will leave for the USSR today to participate in a workers educational course which the USSR Council of Trade Unions will hold in Moscow on 22 November 1983 and which will last for 5 weeks. Khalil Abu Khurmah, secretary general of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, said that the course falls within the agreement of cooperation between the Jordanian and the USSR federations of trade unions.

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Al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan Leave for Saudi Arabia
NC190910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan left Beirut for Riyadh this morning.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan Return Home
NC201732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The Lebanese-Saudi summit ended this afternoon. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived in Beirut tonight from Riyadh aboard the special plane which took them to the Saudi capital yesterday. Before leaving Riyadh, President al-Jumayyil held a 3-hour meeting with Saudi ruler King Fahd while Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held a similar meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Immediately after the summit meeting, President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan went to the airport. They were seen off at the new Riyadh airport by King Fahd, ministers, and princes.

Al-Wazzan Statement on Visit
NC201957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has said that King Fahd and Saudi leaders have affirmed to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil their support of Lebanon in international circles so that it will restore its sovereignty and stability and so that peace will prevail in it. President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan returned to Beirut tonight from Riyadh at the end of a 24-hour visit to Saudi Arabia. Prime Minister al-Wazzan made a statement to our colleague Ma'ruf ad-Da'uq, in which he appraised the results of the visit:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] As you know, the visit to Saudi Arabia falls within the framework of the president's visits and within Lebanon's efforts to ensure a better atmosphere and new factors to move on to a new phase in the dialogue that will bring good results in Lebanon's interests, God willing.

In Saudi Arabia there are treasures of faith and support for Lebanon, which His Majesty King Fahd continues to extend as he showed concern for Lebanon. During this visit, as in previous ones, we sensed a great love for Lebanon. We witnessed a continued contribution toward achieving Lebanon's stability and safety.

There were various factors contributing to each phase of our crisis. Several forces are fighting today in our country. A new tragedy in the north has been added to our crisis and tragedy. There is no doubt that the implications arising from these events in the north, and in Tripoli in particular, have placed the tragedy in Lebanon in a new framework — a painful reality for everybody in Saudi Arabia and in the whole Arab world. Today we see them all expressing sympathy and calling for a certain action to save all parties.

Our contacts in Saudi Arabia have been focused on two main matters: The first is linked with the dialogue conference and the authority given to the president to embark on contacts that will ensure a new stance by all sides in respect to the 17 May accord which, as we said and continue to say, we view as a means, not an objective, for ending the Israeli occupation. We are now mobilizing Arab and international support for ensuring this goal, be it through the accord or through other means. There is no doubt that all these contacts, which will end with the president's visit to the United States, will bring about positive factors, we hope, for a unified Arab stance and a unified Lebanese stance that will bring us to the aspired goal.

[The second concerned] the fighting among the Palestinians, this is in itself a tragedy in respect to the Palestine question. The Arabs in their various countries are continuing to offer various sacrifices for this question. Lebanon, in particular, had offered and continues to offer the dearest possible sacrifices. All the tragedies that have taken place in Lebanese territory happened because of the armed Palestinian presence and the armed Palestinian struggle which caused the Israeli reaction that led to the incursion. We are still suffering from the implications, negative aspects, and bad effects of the incursion.

It is indeed a great calamity that we should see the Palestinians themselves — a people with a cause which we all enthusiastically advocated — fighting each other. And where are the Palestinians locked in this combat? In our own land! It is also a calamity that disaster should befall this very cause, as well as the world's outlook on us and our relatives in the north. It is impossible for us to entertain new thoughts. What we have said, particularly at Cabinet sessions, outlines Lebanon's stance which preceeded any inter-Palestinian fighting. What happened in Beirut — following the exodus of the armed Palestinians — was a pledge was made that the armed Palestinians would leave Lebanon. What is happening now in the north must remind everybody of this pledge, but without this state of affairs affecting us — in our capacity as an official authority — and without it affecting our support for the Palestinian cause. Nor should this state of affairs affect Lebanon's attitude toward this cause.

However, it is pitiful that the present events should continue in the north. It is also pitiful that the destruction and the bloodletting should continue, while the Israelis continue to occupy Palestine and, most regretfully, to occupy our cherished homeland — Lebanon.

All these matters have figured as the theme of discussion and of consultation with the Saudi officials headed by His Majesty King Fahd. We have felt that his majesty is greatly concerned with what is taking place. We have also felt that he is taking action. I will say the king is not content to just prepare for action but he is indeed working. The Saudi moves in this respect are clear, and we have learned a great deal about the details of this work — some which we knew and others that we didnot. We hope that these moves will continue in a manner that will end this tragedy that is taking place in our land. This is what I can summarize at this time. I cannot but thank the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for

its permanent readiness to support Lebanon and to back it in all domains. Saudi Arabia has always been in the position of a selfless supporter who seeks none other than a sound position as well as safety for the Lebanese and stability for their cherished homeland.

[Ad-Da'uq] Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister: Concerning the new arbitrary Israeli measures that are being imposed on the citizens, have these measures been discussed, particularly because of the weight that the Kingdom carries in the Arab and international domains?

[Al-Wazzan] This issue was discussed in detail in the course of the talks that were held. However, we did not focus attention on it with the Saudi officials, because they cannot directly solve it. Nonetheless, I can announce that the Saudi brothers have expressed readiness to support us against any quarter or in any contacts in connection with any issue of interest to us in Lebanon. Naturally, this is one of the issues in which we are interested. I take this opportunity to say that we have spared no efforts in holding contacts in order to foil these arbitrary measures that are absolutely inadmissible and that we can never accept. These measures have transgressed the usual meaning of occupation and have come to signify humiliation for the citizens and humiliation for the Lebanese in their very own homeland. This is a serious matter. Evern worse, this matter might anger our citizens in a manner that portends great evil. Therefore, we warn and we caution. Nor will I be revealing a secret, if I say that the foreign minister has contacted the Lebanese ambassador to the United Nations and has asked him to contact the UN secretary general to brief the secretary general on the situation ensuing from the new Israeli measures, and to consult with the secretary general about the measures that can be taken by the United Nations or by the UN Security Council.

I am just back from my visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Therefore, I have not yet had the opportunity to learn — through our ambassador — about the new reactions at the United Nations. I hope that the information will become available to me as soon as possible. [end recording]

Further on Saudi Visit

JN202121 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Riyadh, carried within the "Panorama" program — live or recorded]

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil concluded his discussions with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and left Riyadh at 1600 this afternoon. His departure was not officially announced until 2 and 1/2 hours ago for security reasons, which the Lebanese side deemed necessary. 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, Saudi information minister and the accompanying minister, gave a press statement in which he explained that the Saudi-Lebanese views were identical on the various issues that were discussed. He affirmed that the two sides discussed the details of the Lebanese situation and means of achieving peace, security, and stability in Lebanon. Regarding the situation in Tripoli, Ash-Sha'ir said that the two sides reviewed the circumstances of the warring brothers there and he expressed his hope that an end to the Tripoli tragedy would soon be reached.

At any rate, all that can be said about President al-Jumayyil's visit is that it succeeded in affirming that the serious situation in Lebanon, whether posed by long-term threats by the Israeli enemy or by others who stand to gain from the developments in the situation, is aimed at eliminating Lebanon's ability and canceling its effectiveness and consequently eliminating the Arab ability. It is expected that the next 48 hours will witness Saudi contacts with Arab and Western capitals that can help in defusing the situation before it explodes and in responding quickly to the Lebanese legitimate demands which are represented by the right to independence and sovereignty and imposing legitimate authority over all of Lebanon. Moreover, President al-Jumayyil returned home with Saudi affirmation of increasing the effectiveness of Riyadh's role in the development and reconstruction [of Lebanon] in accordance with the capability of the Riyadh government.

Sources on Saudi Visit

NC202140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Well informed sources have said that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Saudi Arabia was a working visit aimed at coordinating Lebanese stances and Saudi efforts to help end the crisis Lebanon has been experiencing for several years. The visit was characterized by intensive meetings held between the Lebanese and the Saudi sides, which lasted over 5 years. The visit was characterized by intensive meetings held between the Lebanese and the Saudi sides, which lasted over 5 hours. The talks were held in two rounds: The first, which was held on Saturday, lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours between President al-Jumayyil and King Fahd and with Prime Minister al-Wazzan; The other, between the president and the king only was held today and lasted 3 hours.

The sources added that several subjects were discussed. These include: the situation in Tripoli and in the north, the need for urgent action to save Tripoli from the present situation, and to save the innocent people who are being killed as a result of the current violent fighting in addition to the grave losses suffered by the city and the northern citizens; the Saudi support of Lebanon in respect to ensuring the Israeli forces' withdrawal; and the restoration of the state's sovereignty over Lebanese territory following the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces. The talks also included the close bilateral relations in various fields, and the economic situation from which Lebanon and the northern area are suffering as a result of the extensive damage to the oil installations and the economic establishments. The talks also included clearing the atmosphere among the Arab and the role which Saudi Arabia and Lebanon can play to ensure the appropriate atmosphere, beginning with the need for reaching a unified Arab stance in these critical circumstances.

It has been learned that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will visit Damascus soon to contribute to achieving the appropriate atmosphere for restoring calm in northern Lebanon

and to tackle matters for achieving stability in Lebanon. The same sources added that King Fahd affirmed to President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan that Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts to save Lebanon and support the regime to ensure the state's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. Saudi Arabia will also continue its role with Syria to arrive at the desired objectives. The souces spoke abaout the warm hospitality accorded to President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan by King Fahd and the royal family during their visit. President al-Jumayyil was the first president to land in the new King Khalid Airport 3 days after its inauguration. Lebanese companies have contributed to the airport's construction and equipment. This gesture was an expression of the special relations between Lebanon and Saudi Arabia and the kingdom's gratitude toward Lebanon and its people.

President Expected in Jordan 'This Week'

JN190843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (INA) — Diplomatic sources in the Jordanian capital said they expect Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to visit Jordan this week. The sources told INA today that President al-Jumayyil will hold talks with Jordan's King Husayn on the Palestinian and Lebanese situation and the foreign occupation of the Lebanese territory. The Lebanese president will also brief the king on the results of the Lebanese National Dialogue meetings in Geneva.

Reportage on Israeli Raid, Downed Plane

Surface-to-Air Missile Fired

NC181635 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1616 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a huge surface-to-air missile of unspecified type was fired [words indistinct] at the Israeli planes which were flying at a very high altitude over Ba'labakk district at 1300 today. Sources says that the missile missed its target.

Warplanes Bomb Areas

NC201221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1216 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Security sources informed us a short time ago that Israeli warplanes circling the Lebanese skies are bombing Sawfar, Bhamdun, Falugha, and Dayr al-Harf. The Israeli planes are also bombing Ba'lshmayh and Bhamdun ad-Day'ah.

F-14 Shot Down

NC201237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1229 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the latest information, we have been informed that the Israeli aircraft that has crashed in the area of Ash-Shuwayfat-B'ir al-'Abd-al-Hadath, that is, in this area, is an American-built F-14 plane. I have also been informed that the pilot has landed safely between the Science College and Ash-Shuwayfat. The latest information also indicates that the Israeli aircraft have ceased attacking the Lebanese positions [words indistinct].

Aircraft Continue Raids

NC201241 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1234 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The warplanes continue to raid the military positions in the mountain, and are now concentrating their strafing on the positions in the Bhamdun area. The identity of the warplanes, according to an official security source, is Israeli. A plane that was hit by an antiaircraft missile crashed in the Al-Hadath area behind the Sfayr quarter. The pilot bailed out and he is in the care of the Lebanese Army.

Further on Downed Plane

NC201246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1236 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch from the NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY editorial room — live]

[Text] According to the latest information, there is confirmation that the plane which crashed in the Bi'r al-'Abd- Dayr Mar Mikhayil area is an Israeli plane. Its pilot, who bailed out, is now in the hands of the Lebanese Army. In the meantime, the Israeli aircraft are still flying in the Lebanese skies, while the bombing of Lebanese territory has ceased, as we said in earlier supplements.

Crash Site Specified

NC201252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1239 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The security sources have specified the site of the crash of the Israeli plane. In our previous reports, we had referred to the crash of this plane, which was hit while it was bombing some positions on the mountain along with a formation of Israeli planes. The aircraft crashed on barren land situated near the (Lycee-Billot) between Al-Hadath and the southern suburbs. At this time, two Israeli aircraft are circling the capital and its suburbs and are releasing thermal balloons to divert any ground-fire. In previous reports, we said the pilot had bailed out. He is now in the hands of the Lebanese Army. This is the latest information at our disposal.

Aircraft Continue Overflights

NC201331 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1325 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] We have just received the following report: A new formation of Israeli aircraft has been overflying the areas of Bhamdun, Falugha, Al-'Ibadiyah, and Sawfar for some time. There have been no reports on any new raid. The first raid lasted 25 minutes. We have been informed that the Israeli pilot who

bailed out on an army position in the Sfayr area is Lietenant Colonel (Merz).

VOL on Destroyed Equipment

NC201437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The [Israeli] raiding aircraft did not miss any armed positions, including the Syrian Ba'th positions, in the areas of Sawfar, Bhamdun, Al-'Abbadiyah, and Falugha in upper Al-Matn. It has been learned that a large number of vehicles, three antiaircraft guns, and a rocket launcher in Al-'Abbadiyah were destroyed in the raids.

SAM-6 Missile Hit Plane

NC201712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Lebanese security sources have stated that the Israeli aircraft, which was shot down today, was hit by a Soviet-made SAM-6 missile.

Two Killed in Raid

NC201859 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, Nov 20 (AFP) — Two Lebanese civilians were killed and eight wounded in today's Israeli air attack on the Sawfar area in the mountains some 20 kms (13 miles) east of Beirut, a Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) statement said. The statement did not say whether any PSP military positions in the mountains had been hit in the attack by eight Israeli planes.

Israeli Pilot Returned

NC202113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The Israeli pilot who bailed out when his plane was hit during the Israeli raid on the mountain area today has been returned to Israel by an Israeli helicopter which took him to Tel Aviv.

Planes Overfly Beirut, Mountain

NC210750 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Israeli aircraft flew at low altitude over the capital and the mountain on reconnaissance missions this morning. They also flew over the south on similar missions.

VOL Says U.S. Aircraft Not Involved in Incidents

NC201306 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1255 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] We have been informed that 18 Israeli aircraft are in the Lebanese skies, and that a Syrian squadron of 8 planes entered the Al-Biqa' skies and then withdrew. Reports have not yet mentioned that any confrontation had taken place. However, the Syrian aircraft withdrew northward toward Ba'labakk and then over Tripoli where they flew over the camps at medium altitude. The U.S. aircraft did not penetrate the Lebanese skies. They only overflew the sea and the U.S. warships, according to the security sources, which said that the U.S. aircraft were assigned with protecting the U.S. naval units as a precautionary measure against any sudden Syrian attack or against any suicide operation, according to U.S. information.

Shaykhani Leaves for Rabat Meeting 18 Nov

NC181100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1022 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Roger Shaykhani, minister of justice and information, today left Beirut for Rabat via Paris. He is leading a delegation from the Justice Ministry to take part in the Francophone Justice Ministers Meeting which begins this Sunday.

At-Turk Meets Libyan, YAR, Iranian Envoys

NC191819 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, today summoned in turn the charges d'affaires of the Libyan Brotherhood Office, the North Yemeni Embassy, and the Iranian Embassy.

Diplomatic sources say that Ambassador at-Turk privately discussed with the three representatives certain activities of their embassies.

Speaker al-As'ad Views Israeli Actions in South

NC181657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has expressed his belief that Israel's closure of the crossing points leading to the south is not necessarily the prelude to partition, but an isolation of this area from the rest of the country. Speaker al-As'ad maintained that 'Arafat's defeat in Tripoli will not lead to new relations between Lebanon and the Palestinians.

All the Lebanese people agree on the need to end foreign occupation. He expressed the hope that the 17 May agreement will emerge from the crisis it is facing. This came in an interview Speaker al-As'ad grnated to Korean television.

Assassination Attempt on Pro-Iranian Al-Musawi

NC181539 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports from the Al-Biqa', Husayn al-Musawi was the target of an assassination attempt at 1500 today. The reports add that gunmen from the Nasir ad-Din al-Musawi family opened fire at Husayn al-Musawi on the An-Nabi Shit

road, but missed him. [Words indistinct] while Al-Musawi fled toward Ba'labakk. Immediately after, the situation became tense among the families in An-Nabi Shit.

Told Not To Return

NC181641 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Extreme tension continues to prevail between Husayn al-Musawi gunmen and the families in An-Nabi Shit in Al-Biqa' following the warning given to Al-Musawi not to return to the township.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' had earlier reported that a disagreement broke out between Husayn al-Musawi and some inhabitants of An-Nabi Shit this afternoon and that it soon developed into an attempt to shoot Al-Musawi, but he escaped and fled in the direction of Ba'labakk. One young man and a girl of the Shakar family were wounded.

Al-Musawi Holds News Conference on Raid

NC181930 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Ba'labakk, Lebanon, Nov 18 (AFP) — Pro-Iranian Shi'ite militia leader Husayn al-Musawi, whose troops were reportedly the target of a French air raid yesterday in eastern Lebanon, said here today that he expected more such attacks.

Speaking at a press conference, he said: "We were surprised neither by the American-Israeli aggression (an Israeli air raid on Wednesday) nor by that of France against us since these Zionists, heinous Americans and Europeans, have several times in the past threatened to strike our people."

He said claims from Paris that about 50 people had been killed "were an invention of intelligence services and have nothing to do with reality." "We expect new aggressions and attacks against us." "Not only do we expect them but we welcome them with joy since they show Muslims ... that France, world Zionism and America have declared war on men in love with justice, with liberty," Mr Al-Musawi said.

"It is a great shame to see the Atlantic fleet and the technology of the West attack a group of Muslims without anyone having the least proof of their responsibility in what happened in Beirut and Tyre (two cities where U.S., French, and Israeli soldiers were killed in three separate attacks)," Mr Al-Musawi added. "We never thought the French, the Americans, and their sidekicks could be neutral," he said.

Al-Musawi Threatens To Hit Multinational Force

NC190701 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] [Shi'ite leader] Husayn al-Musawi has threatened to carry out new acts of aggression against the Multinational Force in Beirut. He added: We are not merely a few hundred who can easily be wiped out.

Soviets, Iranians To Supervise Acts Against MNF

NC191916 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] This afternoon the Syrians and Junblatti armed elements directed shelling and heavy machinegun fire on Lebanese Army positions in Qabr Shmun, the Kayfun Heights, and (Binnay) from Baysur and Shimlan. Shells fell also on army positions at Al-Basatin. Along the the coast, Army positions on the 'Aramum Heights were the target of Junblatti shellfire from the Shahhar reigon of 'Aramun.

It has been learned that of late Soviet and Iranian intelligence agents managed to infiltrate into the Shi'ite controlled areas in the southern suburb of Beirut with the task of organizing and supervising terrorist operations against the Multinational Force. The Amal Movement has denounced what it called the aggressivity of the French regime and its colonialist tendencies hidden behind a pretended socialist face, evoking the possibility of possible coordination between the Israeli and French raids in the Al-Biqa'. Amal wonders about the exact role and mission of the Multinational Force which, it says, has taken a side in the Lebanese crisis.

'About 50' Dead in French Raid; No Official Report

NC181529 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, Nov 18 (AFP) — About 50 people were killed in the French air raid yesterday on Shi'ite militia barracks in eastern Lebanon, a reliable source here said today. There have been no official reports on casualties from the attack, except for a statement that there were no civilians killed in the raid by French Super-Etendard jets. Soviet-made SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles were fired at the eight Super-Etendard jets which, escorted by six other planes, carried out the bombing, the source said. The jets destroyed the residence of Husayn Musawi, the leader of the pro-Iranian Shi'ite militia, but it was not known if Mr Musawi was in the building at the time of the attack, the source said. Four Super-Etendards attacking in a first wave released 400 kilo (880 lb) bombs braked by parachutes in order to increase their accuracy. The second wave of four jets dropped 250 kilo (550 lb) bombs, the source said.

Iranian Losses Exaggerated

NC181733 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The losses which the Iranian, Khomeynite, and Hezbollah gunmen sustained in Ba'labakk as a result of the French bombing yesterday were not as high as the number reported by the media so far.

Radio Free Lebanon learned today that the French raids killed two persons, including 'Abbas al-Ma'ani, and wounded 19 other persons. The AFP confirmed our information tonight. It quoted a press photographer who toured Ba'labakk area as saying that the Al-Musawites' barracks in Ba'labakk and Khayyam Hotel were not bombed by the French fighters and that they were seen intact today, Friday.

Security Arrangements Committee Sets Cease-Fire
NC181820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Security Arrangements Committee held a meeting at 1130 today immediately after the Army's representative on the committee, Staff Colonel Jean Nasif, and the Chief of Army Intelligence Colonel Simon Qassis returned from their visit to Syria where they met wit the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Junblatt, and the military official in the Amal Movement, Zakariya Jam'ah, in the presence of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

At the beginning of the meeting, Staff Colonel Nasif reported on the talks held in Damascus. A decision was made for a complete cease-fire. The new measures which have begun to be implemented resulted in the near complete calm in the mountain and the relative calm in Beirut and its southern suburb. It has been decided to keep the committee's headquarters in the Trad Bank Branch between Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima open 24-hours a day beginning Monday. Representatives of all the parties will be present and will immediately deal with cease-fire violations before they exacerbate and spread. The conferees expressed satisfaction with the positive results they have achieved so far. They will continue their efforts to consolidate calm and achieve total adherance to the cease-fire in the coming 2 days to enable the citizens and the various sectors to return to normal life and work at the beginning of next week. It has been decided to ask the British and Italian contingents to assume security duty around the committee's headquarters at Trad Bank Branch around the clock, starting next Monday.

Report on Security Situation in Tripoli, South
NC210926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] In the north, battles are continuing between those loyal to 'Arafat and those opposed to him. Clashes are now taking place around the Al-Mallulah traffic circle inside Tripoli. Observers expect attacks to be launched from this traffic circle on neighboring quarters. It was reported earlier that fighting abated in the vicinity of the Al-Baddawi camp at dawn today after 'Arafat's supporters had withdrawn from the southern part [of the camp] which they had earlier occupied. In the mountain, a short time ago, the Army positions were subjected to artillery shelling after a period of calm that prevailed on most of the axes following the security setback that occurred after midnight when Army positions in Sfayr quarter and nearby areas were shelled. In the south, the Israeli Forces have continued to prevent private cars from crossing the Al-Awwali river, excepting the trucks carrying foodstuffs, supplies, and fuel.

Israeli warplanes have flown over the city of Sidon and the coast as far as Ar-Rumaylah. This morning, Reuters reported that Israel is prepared to use its strong Air Force to respond severely to any attacks on its soldiers in south Lebanon and to carry out pre-emptive strikes in the future. Meanwhile, as of 0800 today, the Lebanese Army will be carrying out firing exercises north of Farayya. Citizens are asked not to approach the aforementioned area for their own safety.

Jundallah Group Said Responsible for Explosions
NC181812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned that those who carried out the explosions in three commercial shops in western Beirut last night belong to the Jundallah group. Their operation is a part of a concentrated campaign against the interests of some Christians in the western part of the capital.

Radio Free Lebanon has ascertained that the Lebanese Army has arrested some of those accused of carrying out the operation. The investigation to be conducted with them is expected to reveal other acts of terrorism.

Karami Appeals to Al-Jumayyil on N. Lebanon, PLO
JN191924 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami appealed today to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who has begun talks with Saudi officials in Riyadh today, to work for the entrenchment of a cease-fire and to resort to dialogue in order to end the fighting raging between the disputing parties in northern Lebanon so that the PLO will remain the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the active framework for regaining their national legitimate rights.

Muslim Meeting Appeals to Syria for Tripoli
NC202219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] A plenary Islamic meeting held at the Al-Fatwa office today at the invitation of his eminence Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid has issued a statement appealing to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the Arab kings and presidents to intervene to stop the fighting in Tripoli. The statement contained the following articles:

1. To call for an immediate cease-fire, to end the fighting, to not return fire at all, and to consider every party responsible before the almighty God, history, and the Muslims for every shell it fires in fulfillment of the promise made by the two sides to the Al-Fatwa office delegation.

2. To call for the removal of all the barriers and any armed manifestation inside and around Tripoli to enable it to return to normal life.

3. To appeal to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, in view of fraternal Syria's presence, weight, and influence, to intervene to stop the shooting and put an end to the fighting among the members of the same cause.

4. To appeal to the Arab kings and presidents, particularly King Fahd in his capacity as the head of a fraternal state which is interested in Lebanon's present and future and in the fate of the Palestinian issue, to intervene to stop the shooting.

5. To call on all the Palestinian leaderships to intervene immediately and directly to stop the fighting among their brothers and to hold them responsible before God, the cause, and history, and to solve their differences through dialogue and consultation instead of arms.

6. To invite the Arab League secretary general to come to Lebanon immediately to carry out his duty and his effective role to intervene among the brothers and to stop the fighting.

7. To ask the Lebanese executive and legislative authorities to carry out their role in alleviating the suffering of the citizens in Tripoli on all levels.

8. To consider the meetings of this conference still open in order to follow up the situation and to take the necessary action.

Two Israeli Aircraft Downed in Lebanon 20 Nov

JN201413 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA) — A military spokesman has stated the following:

At 1405 today, 20 November 1983, some Israeli aircraft shelled some of the Progressive Socialist Party's positions in areas where our forces are stationed in Lebanon.

Our antiaircraft defenses confronted them, clashed with them, prevented them from achieving their mission, and managed to shoot down two aircraft, one of which was seen crashing in southern Beirut and the second in the Brummana area. Our losses: Nothing.

Talas on Hitting U.S. Ships, Missiles Against Israel

NC191214 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1150 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas said today that his armed forces are prepared to carry out suicide attacks against the U.S. warships. He added that the Syrian forces have missiles that could strike anywhere in Israel.

In an interview with the *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI* magazine, Talas said: When the Americans attack us, we will retaliate with all suitable means. We have fighter pilots ready to carry our suicide missions on the U.S. warships. Talas revealed that Syria possesses surface-to-surface missiles with a 300-km range capable of dealing strikes deep inside Israel, including the Negev desert. Talas did not identify the missiles, but he added that they are not SS-21's. It was reported that Syria recently received SS-21 missiles with a 120 km range.

Talas said: Let the Israelis attack Damascus and let them see what would happen to Tel Aviv. Syria can mobilize 750,000 soldiers and possesses a huge arsenal of arms. He added that Syria is proceeding with its plans to achieve a strategic balance with Israel. We have attained a position where Israel cannot defeat the Syrian Army.

On the possibility of U.S. aircraft attacking Syrian positions, Talas said: If the American aircraft attack us, we will not hesitate to retaliate, and if the United States kills a Syrian soldier, we will not be content with killing one U.S. soldier. He said the Soviet Union, with whom Syria has a strategic cooperation treaty, will never allow Syria to be defeated. This has raised our morale and that is why we feel assured.

Foreign Minister Khaddam Receives Rumsfeld 20 Nov

JN201123 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] In Damascus, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received U.S. Middle East Envoy Donald Rumsfeld. During the meeting they discussed the current situation in the Middle East.

Further on Meeting

JN201508 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received U.S. Middle East Envoy Donald Rumsfeld. 'Isam an-Na'ib, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Sami Ghalil, director of the U.S. desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting. The discussion dealt with all aspects of the situation in Lebanon.

Khaddam affirmed Syria's firm and principled policy on fraternal Lebanon — a policy aimed at helping Lebanon regain its unity, independence, and sovereignty and on achieving the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory without achieving any gains from the invasion.

Khaddam Reports to Al-Asad

JN201638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad has received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. President al-Asad listened to a report on Khaddam's talks with U.S. Middle East Envoy Donald Rumsfeld.

Khaddam To Tour Arab Countries 'in Next Few Days'

GF201602 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 20 Nov (QNA) — The QNA correspondent has learned from sources in Damascus that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, will make a tour of a number of the Arab countries carrying private messages from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with current situation in the region and its future effects and Syria's view on the current events in the region.

These sources said that Khaddam will begin his tour by visiting Saudi Arabia in the next few days. They believe that the developments of situation in Lebanon will be the major topic of the talks which Khaddam will hold with the Arab leaders during this tour.

Al-Asad, Khaddam Discuss GCC Mission 18 Nov

JN181426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad has received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The president listened to a report on the GCC ministerial committee's mission during its visit to Damascus yesterday. The mission is related to the internal conflict in the Palestinian arena.

Multinational Force Must Leave Lebanon
JN191616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] When the NATO forces came to Lebanon following the Israeli invasion and the brutal siege of Beirut, those concerned said that these forces had been dispatched on a peaceful task to protect civilians and to confront the criminal invaders. Thus, they have exploited world denunciation of the invasion and the unanimous condemnation of the criminal Israeli actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Shortly after the Multinational Force arrived in Beirut — and this force did not take long before leaving Beirut — the Israeli forces that could not storm or occupy Beirut were besieging this valiant city from all directions.

The first stage of the work of the Multinational Force, which works outside the UN framework, led to the Israeli forces' entry into Beirut and to the preparation for the Sabra and Shatila massacres. In the second stage of the Multinational Forces' task in Lebanon is also outside the UN framework. Instead of helping to evacuate the Israeli forces of invasion in accordance with the UN resolutions, especially the UN Security Council Resolutions No 508 and No 509, this force began to interfere in domestic Lebanese affairs. It became a negative element in Lebanese political life and a pressuring factor on the Lebanese regime with the aim of detaching it from the Lebanese nationalist forces and Syria and the requirements of Lebanese national unity, and forcing it to offer concessions to the Israeli invaders at the expense of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and its relations with Arab countries — just as happened in the case of the Israeli-U.S. agreement that was signed on 17 May 1983.

Within the framework of its task outside the United Nations, this strange force has interfered in domestic Lebanese conflicts. Moreover, it has participated in the fighting, made occupation threats, and expanded the zones of its deployment. This forces's presence in Lebanon had no positive effect on developments in Lebanon, because it did not contribute to the evacuation of the Israeli occupation forces, did not encourage the Lebanese national accord, and did not assist Lebanon in settling any of its basic problems. On the contrary, the presence of this force has turned into a danger against Lebanon, its will and security; into a factor which assisted the Israeli occupiers; and into an element of tension and danger of armed conflicts in the region.

The raids that the Israeli fighter planes and the planes of the Multinational Force have carried out are an example of the cooperation between this force and Israel, especially after the visit of the assistant U.S. secretary of state to Israel, the reactivation of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, and the increase of U.S. military aid and political support for Israel. What the Multinational Force has accomplished and what it is carrying out — and in fact, it is a force belonging to the NATO pact — have turned its presence into a real danger for peace and security in the region and have involved it in the international conflict whose fires are ignited by the hostile U.S. policy in various parts of the world. The military cooperation between the Multinational Force and Israel has removed the false masks of peace and neutrality concerning this force's tasks and objectives, and has revealed its real objectives. The most important of these objectives are the attempts to take advantage of the Israeli military invasion and turn Lebanon into a NATO military base to be used agaisnt the Arab national liberation movements and all forces that refuse to submit to NATO control and designs, to Israeli hegemony, and to the ambitions of Israel's expansionist policy.

The presence of the Multinational Force has even lost the deceitful justifications that were announced by those concerned. The evacuation of the Multinational Force from Lebanon has become a necessity for Lebanon's national interests and the interests of peace and security in the region. Moreover, the evacuation of this force has become one of the United Nations' requirements because of its natural role in maintaining peace; implementing the UN Security Council resolutions; and assisting Lebanon in restoring its independence, sovereignty, and national unity.

Interior Ministry Source on Jordanian Restrictions
JN181934 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text]A responsible source in the Interior Ministry has stated the following: Yesterday, Amman radio broadcast a statement banning Jordanians from traveling to Syria unless they are subjected to harsh security measures by the competent Jordanian authorities. While expressing its deep regret over the issuance of such shameful measures by the Jordanian authorities, the Interior Ministry in the Syrian Arab Republic would like to remind the Jordanian regime of its recurrent failure in causing an estrangement between our Arab people in fraternal Jordan and their country, Syria. Our brother citizens in Jordan know very well that the measures the Jordanian authorities have taken in restricting their freedom to travel are part of the many repressive measures the Jordanian regime adopts with the purpose of confiscating the Jordanian citizens' public liberties and harrassing them and their interests under cover of fragile security lies and pretexts.

The Jordanian security authorities have recently taken to issuing security statements on their discovery of explosive charges a few minutes before they were supposed to be detonated. The aim of this is to throw dust in the eyes and conceal the suspect intentions of the Jordanian regime. It is no secret that the authorities' confiscation yesterday of the Jordanian citizens' freedom to travel to Syria is part of the feverish campaigns launched by the Jordanian regime against Syria, campaigns which coincide with the Israeli and U.S. threats that are leveled against Arab Syria and its pan-Arab stands.

ATH-THAWRAH on Travel Restrictions
JN190755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 19 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial on the Jordanian authorities' decision to ban Jordanian citizens from entering Syria, *ATH-THAWRAH*

says: The grave Jordanian decision to ban citizens in the fraternal country from traveling to Syria under cover of a host of false and fabricated security measures and allegations can only be explained as an intensification of the repressive campaigns the regime is practicing against the Jordanian citizens. This decision is one in a chain of previous decisions and measures aimed at causing alienation between the Syrian and Jordanian peoples. Such measures have completely failed to achieve their tendentious and suspect aims because the masses of our people in Jordan continue to stick to their fraternal ties with the masses of our people in Syria; a matter which annoys the Jordanian authorities and prompted them to undertake a new attempt inn this regard.

The paper adds: However, the results will not be in the interest of the Jordanian regime because the masses of our people in the fraternal country realized quite well that what this regime is doing falls within the framework of its rabid campaigns against Syria — campaigns which coincide with the Israeli and U.S. threats against our steadfast country and its national and pan-Arab stands. This realization will prompt these masses to escalate their national and popular struggle to foil the Jordanian regime's repressive and terrorist decisions and measures and to liberate themselves from all the restrictions imposed on their freedom and national pride. By confiscating and restricting the freedom of our masses in Jordan, the Jordanian regime will not manage to distract the attention of these masses from the plots which are being concocted and which have become exposed. These plots are headed by the involvement of the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat in the Reagan plan and their participation in the scheme aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question.

Concluding, the paper says: Our Arab people in Jordan have a militant experience that will enable them to confront and foil the regime's measures and collusion. The ties of fraternity and alliance which link our Arab people in fraternal Jordan with the people in Syria will continue to be ties of fraternity and pan-Arab fateful alliance because the battle is one and the danger is common.

Jordan's Claims on Explosives Fabricated

JN192047 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Texting] Brother strugglers, the Jordanian regime's hostile game against the Syrian Arab country is both trivial and malicious. The planning and implementation of this game are been unprecedented in the field of treachery.

About 3 weeks ago, King Husayn made a statement to a Kuwaiti magazine in which he claimed that there are certain sides planting what he called terrorists in Jordan in order to threaten security and public safety. The king's meaning was very clear. Later, it seemed as though the king had become impatient.

Hardly a week had passed after this statement, when the King gave statements to a U.S. or an FRG newspaper in which he alleged that Arab Syria is planting what he called terrorists. He made these statements when the United States and Israel were claiming that Syria was responsible for the two Beirut explosions and the heroic resistance operation in Tyre.

These royal statements were the green light for the Jordanian repressive organs. They began to clear out imaginary explosive charges and to plant others in order to save the king's credibility. These organs' wrong planning and implementation were exposed when they began announcing that explosive charges were planted in sensitive, vital, or important places that are supposed to be well guarded. The Jordanian security circles usually say that their security organs do not give anybody the opportunity to plant such explosives. One of these explosive charges did not explode as though it were a blank bomb, like a blank bullet — in fact, they are so because this means to imply that they have been found as so the Jordanian claims against Syria are substantiated. [sentence as heard]

What causes doubts as well as sarcasm is that those who find these explosives before they explode — of course, the explosion will certainly not take place — are Jordanian citizens rather than Jordanian security men, as the Jordanian propaganda machines put it. In fact, one of those who found explosives was a child, who may never have heard the words explosives or explosive charges. This child contacted security men and lead them to these imaginary explosives. All of this occurred during a period of less than 3 weeks, after which the Jordanian authorities thought that the game had become ripe. Accordingly, they prevented the Jordanian citizens from entering Syria. In other words, the Jordanian authorities have placed certain restrictions on their entry that may be more harsh than openly preventing from entering Syria.

Thus, the Jordanian regime has created a third target to practice its aggressive designs on. After becoming hostile to the Palestinian and Syrian peoples, the Jordanian regime is now adding the Jordanian Arab people themselves to the list of its enemies. The regime is doing this openly because it seems that it considers the Jordanian Arab people to be their primary enemies. In this, the Jordanian regime is perfectly right. Now what is this game worth? The United States, Israel, and NATO are accusing Syria of patronizing terrorism for clear reasons that they declare night and day — namely, to commit aggression against Syria. The Jordanian regime is now joining this anti-Syrian band. This is the trivial value of the Jordanian anti-Syrian game. Surely this game has no higher value.

Mashariqah Attacks 'Arafat's 'Rightist Line'

PM181342 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Interview with Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, by *AL-BA'TH* correspondent in Damascus — date not specified]

[Excerpts] Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has stressed that 'Arafat's allegations and claims no longer fool anybody. He affirmed that what is happening in the Palestinian arena and within Fatah in particular are mere internal incidents that have culminated in an uprising by the real revolutionaries in the Fatah movement against 'Arafat's actions and his suspect

rightist line. Mashariqah made this statement in the extensive dialogue *AL-BA'TH* had with him on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the corrective movement.

Question: The parties to the conspiracy are trying through 'Arafat and his clique to discredit Syria and involve it in the internal Palestinian disputes. What is your opinion of 'Arafat's recent actions in Lebanon?

Answer: The Palestine problem, as I have already said, is the central and main question in the struggle of our party and people's masses. This has been confirmed by our party's regional and national conferences. All Syria's human, economic, military, and political resources are devoted to serving the Palestine problem in the interest of the life-and-death conflict with the Zionist enemy. Every citizen in the Syrian Arab region feels that the Palestine problem is his number one problem; he lives for it, works for it, and offers sacrifices for its sake. Our country has offered much and will continue to do so until the just Arab cause triumphs and the Zionist enemy's wrongful cause is defeated and all Palestine is liberated. Syria, as everybody knows, fostered the Palestinian revolution; its seeds were sown and grew in Syria, and it was from Syria most of its factions, foremost among which is the Fatah movement, were launched. The Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian revolution were accorded care and attention and were provided with all assistance, including training, equipment, arms, and positions from which they could operate and work to achieve their objectives.

Therefore there is no question of anybody being fooled by 'Arafat's claims and allegations or his attempts to discredit Syria or influence its position, for it is known throughout the Arab land and by every Arab citizen that what is happening in the Palestinian arena, and particularly within the Fatah movement, is mere internal incidents that have culminated in an uprising by the sincere and genuine revolutionaries in Fatah against 'Arafat's actions and his suspect rightist line.

It is known by Arab citizens in general and Palestinian citizens in particular that 'Arafat is a man who is as distant from the revolution and the revolutionary spirit as is the sky from the ground. He is pursuing a policy of compromise on the Palestine problem and the Palestinian people; he is thoroughly playing the role that was carefully prepared for him and is running after capitulationist solutions proposed by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy. In this light 'Arafat's meetings with agent King Husayn can be understood; both are seeking to reach an agreement that would enable them to announce their acceptance of the so-called Reagan plan to liquidate the Palestine problem on the pretext of establishing a confederation between the West Bank and the agent regime of Jordan.

Our Arab masses realize that Reagan's plan is in fact merely a carbon copy of the treacherous Camp David agreements, and in some aspects is even worse because it totally denies our Palestine Arab people's right to return to self-determination and establish an independent state on their own soil.

In addition, 'Arafat is trying to corrupt the conscience of some of the resistance leaders in the Fatah movement and elsewhere with money and generous gifts in order to ensure their loyalty and support. What he did with Al-Haj Isma'il and Abi Hajim, the two defeated commanders in southern Lebanon, is the best evidence of this. His contacts with the Zionist enemy leaders and his meetings and talks with them during the siege of Beirut, as well as in Tunis and elsewhere, and his prompting of some Palestinians to carry out similar contacts are enough to uncover the hypocritical, cynical, and lying face of 'Arafat, who is conspiring against the Palestine problem and the Palestinian people. It is natural that, as a result of wrongful actions and suspect moves, an uprising should take place and should grow stronger with the aim of rectifying Fatah's revolutionary course and uniting all the Palestinian guns against the Zionist enemy so that the road of armed struggle is the road that is depended upon for achieving the objective and attaining victory.

CP Denounces Regime's Role Against Palestinians

LD181007 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Greetings, here is a statement issued by the Syrian Communist Party, the statement says: The high treason and conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian issue (?horrifies) all of us. The conspiracy of the sectarian Syrian regime with Arab reactionaries, U.S. imperialism, and Zionism has been exposed to the simplest Arab citizen and the democratic world's public opinion.

Today, the head of the Syrian regime is continuing what Begin could not completely accomplish yesterday. What is to be done? Should we stand with our hands tied, our eyes shut, and turn away from this high treason? Those who say that the battle today is against Yasir 'Arafat or against a section of Fatah or for the sake of correcting the path tell lies. Pounding the Palestinian camps today in Tripoli is the sectarian regime in Syria, aided by Israel's tightening a siege from the sea on the Palestinian revolution in Tripoli. It is the shame of Arab reaction that it places its dagger in the hands of this dubious black regime. The (?main objective) of the Syrian regime through this great conspiracy is to hold all the cards in its hands alone in order to execute the [word indistinctll treacherous deal, after having slaughtered, made homeless, or corrupted every patriotic and pan-Arab voice. The stupidity of some here and there is in turning a blind eye on all this and in holding onto the illusions of the regime's present good relations with the Soviet Union.

There is much and continued evidence of the crimes of this Syrian regime that is available to the world's democratic public opinion. The French left's position, headed by the French Communist Party, in its open and repeated denunciation of the Syrian criminal aggression, has many implications. We are not revealing a secret when we announce the understandable concern expressed by Aden to more than one Palestinian official regarding the dubious moves of the Syrian regime.

It is a good thing that what we as a Syrian Arab Communist Party have been denouncing for a long time and for which we have paid the price in martyrs and hundreds of prisoners in the dungeons of this criminal regime is exposed today. The fall of innocent martyrs today in Palestinian camps at the hands of this dubious regime and in the shadow of official Arab silence is a shameful sin to bear over the next generations. As for the heroes

of the Palestinian resistance, their heroism is a voice that will inspire us all and require from us more than just mass political solidarity.

We, as a Communist Party in the Syrian Arab state, realize that nonparticipation of the national, democratic, and pan-Arab forces in Syria in an effective way in the current battle will be a catastrophe for us all and for the pan-Arab issue as a whole. We declare, from a responsible position, that despite our humble forces we are ready for any kind of struggle to cripple the vile and criminal hands of the Syrian regime and its handful of agents who have broken away from the main body of their cause. Long live the Palestinian revolution and long live the PLO.

Signed, the Syrian Communist Party.

General Talas Lectures on Political Issues

JN202033 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2005 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and defense minister, today delivered a lecture on contemporary political issues, at Aleppo University's Medical School Auditorium. Gen Talas explained the most important current events in the region and revealed the conspiracies which are primarily aimed against revolutionary Syria, which always stands at the front line against all treasonous and capitulatory conspiracies in the Arab region. Gen Talas said that the nature of the Syrian Arab Forces' mission in Lebanon is to protect Lebanon's independence, security, and freedom and in order to avert its partitioning. Gen Talas explained that Syria has no choice but to oppose the contract of submission, which was signed by the Lebanese regime with the Zionist enemy, and to foil it because it poses a direct threat to the security of Syria and Lebanon.

Gen Talas also noted the treasonous role of Yasir 'Arafat and his rightwing clique and the harm they caused to the PLO. He also noted 'Arafat's overt cooperation with the Arab nation's enemies and coordination with the agent regimes in Cairo, Amman, Baghdad, and Khartoum to liquidate the Palestinian issue. Gen Talas affirmed that Syria, under its leader Hafiz al-Asad, would remain steadfast in the face of all the conspiracies and imperialist attempts that are aimed at striking at our country's steadfastness and subjugating it. Syria will continue to struggle to achievethe Arab nation's objectives of victory and liberation. At the end of his lecture, Gen Talas, deputy command in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces and defense minister, clearly and frankly answered all submitted questions.

Ibrahim al-'Ali Receives USSR DOSSAF Delegation

JN202133 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA) — Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, commander of the Syrian Popular Army, met here this evening with the USSR delegation led by the General Semen Il'ich, deputy chairman of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF]. During the meeting, talks revolved around the existing relations between the Popular Army in Syria and the USSR DOSAAF. The commander of the Popular Army stressed the need to strengthen and promote these relations in the service of the two friendly peoples in Syria and the Soviet Union, which support the Arab people's struggle against Zionism and imperialism. Gen Il'ich also expressed his appreciation and pride in Syria's militant positions under President Hafiz al-Asad against the reactionary imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and designs.

Al-Ahmar Receives Delegation

JN200702 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2125 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA) — 'Abd al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, this evening received the Soviet Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy organization [DOSAAF] delegation led by General Semen Il'ich, deputy chairman of the [DOSAAF] and a USSR World War II hero. During the meeting, Gen Il'ich praised the existing relations between Syria and the USSR. He also affirmed the USSR's continued support and backing for the Syrian people's struggle in particular, and the Arab nations' in general, toward achieving its legitimate rights. Gen Il'ich highly praised Syria's principal role in the current events and its confrontation of imperialist-Zionist schemes in the region.

Comrade Al-Ahmar reviewed the current developments in the region and the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes to impose hegemony on Lebanon and the Arab region at large. Comrade al-Ahmar denounced the U.S. Administration's policy of force and its massing of fleets and armies opposite the Syrian and Lebanese shores. He affirmed that these military concentrations will not frighten Syria and force it to capitulate. He affirmed that Syria's role is to defend its independence and the Arab nation's issues.

Shamir on Syrian Buildup, U.S. Strategic Accord

TA201518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] In his talks in Washington, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will raise the agreements [sikumim] reached today at the Cabinet session on the import of the Syrian military buildup. Mr Shamir said at the meeting that in light of that buildup there is growing significance for a strategic accord with the United States, because the Syrians are also threatening the Americans. Regarding the latest declarations made by the Syrian defense minister, the government circles refused to react, saying: We will not reach the stage of an exchange of threats with the Syrians.

Meridor on Terrorist Policy, Syrian Buildup

TA201343 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1343 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor says that our policy toward the terrorists has been and is to seek them out wherever they are, and not employ defensive measures against them alone. Meridor said this at the end of today's Cabinet session. The main part of the session was devoted to a debate on the Syrian buildup and its implications, and that part of the debate was proclaimed a session of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Press on Syrian Threats

TA210925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* feels that the intimidation implicit in Syria's threats will increase tension in the region, and even those who are not impressed by Syria's boasts are not entitled to ignore altogether the aggressive note sounded by Damascus and its leaders.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT calls on Israel not to make light of Syria's threats, mainly because of the hint contained in them that Syria is aiming for war. This aim alone should double Israel's watchfulness.

IDF Announces Air Raid in Lebanon 20 November

TA201308 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1303 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] It has just been reported that Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked terrorist bases in the areas of Bhamdun, Sawfar, and Falugha. This was reported by the IDF spokesman. In the course of the attack, one of our aircraft was hit, and its pilot bailed out in an area controlled by the Lebanese soldiers. The bases that were attacked served as commands and bases for terrorists to emerge and carry out terrorist acts. The raid came in reaction to a long series of attacks and attempted attacks, including the activation of a side charge in Sidon 3 days ago, in which one IDF soldier was killed and six others were wounded.

Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus adds that the Beirut radio stations have been reporting that Syrian aircraft have been sent out on sorties and are patrolling the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon skies. The Voice of Lebanon radio station also reports that U.S. aircraft have also been sent out, and they took off from an aircraft carrier anchored off Beirut.

Syria: 2 Aircraft Downed

TA201431 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1417 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] A Syrian military spokesman in Damascus has said that Syria today downed two Israeli aircraft. According to him, the Syrian air defense system shot at the aircraft as they were attacking targets belonging to Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party. The spokesman said that this took place while the aircraft were attacking Junblatt's positions in an area controlled by Syria.

IDF: One Aircraft Downed

TA201442 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1435 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Following the statement made by the Syrian spokesman, which we had reported on before, authoritative IDF sources have emphasized that in the course of the Israeli Air Force raid today only one aircraft was shot down, and its pilot ejected in the area controlled by the Lebanese Army. The sources also emphasized to our military correspondent 'Arad Nir that only terrorist objectives were attacked.

As will be recalled, a Damascus military spokesman claimed that the Syrians had downed two Israeli aircraft as they were attacking bases held by Walid Junblatt's men. The reaction of these authoritative IDF sources is that only one aircraft was downed and only terrorist targets were attacked.

Details on Raid Objectives

TA201515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal — live]

[Text] The targets the Air Force attacked are around the Beirut-Damascus highway. Falugha can be found some 6 km northeast of Sawfar. Also attacked were Sawfar itself and Bhamdun. The bases that were attacked today were primarily stone buildings housing commands belonging to Nayif Hawatimah of the Popular Democratic Front, As-Sa'iqah and to Ahmad Jibril of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command. The Israeli aircraft was downed near the Khaldah airport, and we have confirmation of the report that the pilot who ejected is truly held by the Lebanese Army.

To repeat, the targets that were hit include, as we have said, commands of the terrorist organizations. This is not the first time that the IDF has attacked such objectives since the war ended and following the withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains. Let

us only point out here that the IDF hitsonly terrorist targets even though they are not far from Syrian objectives. The IDF is pursuing the policy of preventing terrorist activity and reacting to attacks in the places it deems fit and at the timing it sees as propitious. Let us also note here that the last time an Air Force plane was downed was on 24 July 1982, when a Phantom was downed in Al-Biqa' by a Syrian SAM-6.

Pilot Picked Up

TA202039 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2035 GMT 20 Nov 83

["IDF Spokesman Announcement No 1" — ITIM headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The IDF spokesman announces that the Air Force pilot who parachuted today south of Beirut after his plane was shot down was picked up from the area by an Air Force helicopter.

Ben-Elisar on Attack

TA201913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Our correspondent asked Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar about the Air Force attack and about the military cooperation between Israel and the United States in this subject:

[Begin Ben-Elisar recording] We claimed time and again that we will continue to attack the terrorist bases wherever they are, wherever they come from, wherever they intend to come from — in short, wherever they are. This is what we did today. This is what we did recently. This is what we did in the not so distant past. And if there will be a need, this is what we will do in the future. We have no military coordination with the Americans. We had no such thing. Israel and the United States are two sovereign countries and the Americans usually know about our policies. Many times they do not agree with them. I do not know if they will or will not express agreement with this action we took today. This is our policy and we will continue with it. [end recording]

Shamir Interviewed on Political Issues 16 Nov

TA181150 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 17 Nov 83 pp 16-18

[Interview with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Moshe Yahalom, Adar Qeysari, and Yehuda Schiff in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem on 16 November: "I Say to Husayn: Come to Jerusalem; We Have Something To Talk About"]

[Text] *YOMAN HASHAVU'A*: Mr Prime Minister, when you visited IDF soldiers in Lebanon a few days ago one of the soldiers compared us to the German occupying force in World War II. Has the atmosphere fostered by the opposition since the beginning of the Peace for Galilee Operation not encouraged declaration of this kind?

Shamir: Many in the Alignment today want to prevent such moods, since they too see danger in the existence of such minority opinions. Action is now being taken in Kubbutzim against "refuseniks." They too understood that a dangerous phenomenon may develop among the people, a phenomenon that goes beyond the legitimate interpartisan struggle and the government-opposition confrontation. The Alignment understands today that this phenomenon contains danger for the country. We must all make an effort to remove the security issue from the sphere of interpartisan disputes.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Mr Shamir, do you feel that the opposition is really ready for this? Does the opposition treat you as the prime minister of the entire people?

Shamir: I do not think we should highlight this marginal minority I talked about. Most of the people view the prime minister as the person who represents the entire country. Those acting on the sidelines of the parties, those who radicalize the contrasts among the camps up to the point of endangering national unity — those must be left on the sidelines and receive the treatment they deserve: that of a negligible, ineffective minority which only knows how to shout.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Are you referring to the right-wing radicals also? For example: What is your opinion of the remarks made by Alex Finkelstein from Upper Nazareth [that apartments should not be sold to Arabs there]?

Shamir: I am talking about the entire phenomenon.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Is this your attitude toward the opposition? Is this also the opposition's attitude toward you?

Shamir: It is still early to talk about the opposition's attitude toward me. I am at the beginning of my road, and these past days have not been easy. They are fraught with problems and I have not yet had time to do many things. However, I am not concerned about this. What we need is a decision by all camps to remove the security issue from the sphere of interpartisan argument. Something which undermined this axiom, which had been acceptable to all, occurred during the Peace for Galilee war. People burst the fence and went too far. Our duty, the duty of all of us in all camps, is to close the holes and do everything we can to regain the national concensus around the security issue, around Israel's wars.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Do you believe the opposition will respond to your call?

Shamir: It must be done, and I will have a word with MK Shim'on Peres about it. Yet I would not turn this into the central issue in our conversations. It should be self explanatory. It would be better if we ceased reopening our old wounds, and I would suggest that we draw a line on the past and turn over a new leaf for the sake of the future.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Mr Shamir, how would you explain the polarization that has occurred among the people in the course of the Peace for Galilee war? What happened to the nation?

Shamir: In order to obtain the goal I have just talked about, it would be advisable not to pick at our wounds and analyze what had happened. Let sleeping dogs lie. Now I would suggest drawing a line over the past and progressing in the direction of the desired objectives.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Could one safely say that what happened during the war is that there are some people who are prepared to give up part of the country's lands? Is it true that even after 35 years of independence not all of us understand the importance of the motherland's soil for the existence of the people?

Shamir: The differences of opinion regarding the integrity and wholeness of Eretz Yisra'el and maintaining that unity are nothing new. They were first seen even before the state was declared. As far back as in the 1930's the great argument over the partition issue was raised even within MAPAI. As against Ben-Gurion's support for the partition there stood Berl Katzenelson and Yitzhaq Tabenkin. However, the State of Israel was created on the basis of the partition accepted by the United Nations and that topic has not dropped from the national agenda to this very day. It is for this reason that I would not suggest linking these differences of opinion, the dispute over the country's boundaries, with the subjects pertaining to the war. Unfortunately, there are people who view the partition of Eretz Yisra'el as a fundamental element of Zionism rather than a harsh decree [gezera], and have turned this view of theirs into a matter of ideology. It has become, indeed, an ideological war. It is our duty to combat this trend by way of propaganda and information.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Will this dispute not crop up again now even more poignantly in light of the reports that King Husayn is inclined to enter into peace negotiations with us? What will happen if Husayn wants the lands of Judaea and Samaria?

Shamir: If King Husayn should want to talk, we will talk to him gladly. He will present his position, and we will state ours, the one based on the Camp David accords. We will not present any other preconditions, nor will we accept any.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: That is to say that the people of Israel can rest assured that Israel will not give up its hold over Judaea and Samaria?

Shamir: The Likud's political stance is well known.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: And if necessary, would you declare a referendum on this?

Shamir: We have elections once every 4 years, and the battle over the integrity of the country should not be singled out in a certain elections campaign. It is a substantive issue. The wholeness of the country is founded on the annals of the people of Israel. One should never forget that changes do take place in democratic elections, but this subject — involving the borders — is substantive, historic. At any rate, the question of Eretz Yisra'el is topical every 4 years during the elections, because people must adopt a stance. But beyond that, no election campaign will make a decision that would affect the following generations on a subject that forms the basis of Zionism. Eretz Yisra'el is above any decision in elections because it constitutes the basis of Zionism.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: With your permission, let us go to the political issue. Is the infighting in the PLO good for the Jews, and do you view this as the end of the PLO?

Shamir: The split in the PLO and its weakening are positive as far as we are concerned. It is clear that turning the PLO from a movement pretending to be an independent liberation movement into a tool in the hands of the Syrian intelligence services decreases much of the weight of this organization. We have nothing to complain about regarding this development. Now Israel will have someplace to direct its demand that this organization be restrained. The Syrian takeover of the PLO should be viewed as the return of this organization to its birthplace, since it was the Syrians who laid the cornerstone for this terror organization.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Would you say that Israel liquidated the PLO militarily and that Syria liquidated it politically?

Shamir: It is possible to say that thus the movement has returned to its sources.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: In the wake of Syrian behavior toward the PLO, and Jordan's behavior toward it still earlier, would it be correct to say that the Arab countries care very little about the issue of founding a homeland for the Palestinians?

Shamir: They never treated this issue seriously or sincerely. Former U.S. President Carter once said that all the Arab leaders he talked to are opposed to an independent Palestinian state, and he did not lie.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Was Carter more in favor of a Palestinian state than the Arab countries' leaders?

Shamir: It is no longer important today.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Mr Shamir, can we dream about a peace agreement with a person such as Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president?

Shamir: Yes, we even dream about this. One makes peace with countries, not with people. In the past, we heard no less sharp and grave remarks from others than we hear from Al-Asad today. Now, though, we have peace with Egypt, and it was As-Sadat who signed the peace treaty with us despite his previous statements.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: In your opinion, is there anything to talk about with the Syrians when they are thinking of the greater Syria?

Shamir: There is always something to talk about. One should talk about peace, if the Syrians are prepared for this, and this is a lot. However, I must admit that at this stage Al-Asad is opposed to any attempt to reach peace with Israel, to any manifestation of peace. This is the basic ideology of the Ba'th Party, which is the Syrian ruling party. This does not mean that we will not reach

peace with Syria one day, even Al-Asad's Syria.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Is it indeed the Soviets who push Al-Asad into his extreme positions vis-a-vis Israel?

Shamir: The stance of the Soviet Union has not changed since the foundation of Israel. The Soviets attach great importance to basing their policy on a doctrine, and each of their political views must have an ideological base. They claim thay have all along supported Israel's existence, but within the boundaries before the 6 day war.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Had Israel agreed to withdraw immediately to the borders before the 6 day war, would Al-Asad and other Arab leaders have reached peace with us?

Shamir: Possible, but this would have been a temporary peace, one stage on the path toward liquidating us as a country. This is also the PLO doctrine. They too are in favor of an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders as a first stage, but without making peace with us. They might formally agree to stop the war or might find some other formula. Arab formulas are not that important. Later, after we withdraw to the 1967 borders, they would continue their war in order to achieve their "final goal." This is the approach of many Arabs.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Under such circumstances, is it not incumbent on us to encourage any manifestation of peace in Arab countries?

Shamir: There are no Arab peace movements as there are here, and I regret this fact. To the extent that they have an opposition, this is an opposition which demands that the attitude toward Israel be even more extreme.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Are we indeed facing a hundred years of war along the lines of "a hundred years of terror?"

Shamir: This should not be our conclusion, and we must not despair of peace, of the hope for peace which will come only after the Arab countries put up with Israel's presence in the region. The stronger we get, the larger the Jewish population in Israel gets, the more we will speed up the Arabs' acceptance of this reality, and the less their hope will be to abolish the Israeli fact in the Middle East. And then, one day — this is my hope — the Arabs will say to themselves: We must put up with reality. In any event, what should be clear to us is that we are still very far from this peace. We should put up with this reality.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Would you say that peace with Egypt has been sort of a test tube for us, in which the chance with an Arab country has been examined? Judging by Egypt's attitude toward us, can we infer conclusions about the readiness of Arab countries to reach peace with us?

Shamir: You are talking of a long historic process, and I would not advise rushing to infer conclusions from the short period which has elapsed, to learn from the experience of only 5 years. It is true that Egypt has served as a test tube for peace. It is even truer that Egypt should still prove to us that it is indeed possible to reach a lasting peace between Israel and the Arab countries.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Is Israel disappointed with the peace with Egypt?

Shamir: Certainly. Israel is disappointed in view of Egypt's present stance. Like the Soviet Union, like any undemocratic country, Egypt needs a doctrine on the basis of which the people think and act. In Egypt there has not even been an effort to form a national doctrine of peace with Israel.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Was this not manifest even with As-Sadat?

Shamir: Not even with As-Sadat. As-Sadat talked of peace indeed, but the viewpoints, the principles regarding Israeli-Egyptian relations have remained unchanged in the communications media, in the education system, and in the entire public relations system of the Egyptian Government, which the president controls. Peace with Egypt was conceived of in Egypt as something pragmatic and necessary. The proof of this is Egypt's anti-Israeli position as expressed in all Egyptian communications media and by all Egyptian spokesmen to date. This is the most astounding thing in Israeli-Egyptian relations. I have talked with them about this more than once, and I know that As-Sadat even asked that a new doctrine on the issue of bilateral relations be written. However, his request has not materialized so far. Today, when I suggest that they adopt a more positive line vis-a-vis Israel, they answer that their public will not permit this, although everybody knows that it is the regime in Egypt which forms public opinion.

Therefore, we have not yet received an absolute, categorical answer on whether the Arab peoples are mature and ready for peace with Israel. This does not at all depend on the conditions for peace. It is the very readiness for this which has not been proven yet.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Have you, as prime minister, tried to initiate a meeting with President Mubarak?

Shamir: I have met him in the past and we have always maintained contacts. However, since I was appointed prime minister I have not yet talked with him.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Is there an initiative for a meeting between you in the near future?

Shamir: As is well known, contacts are now being held via the Foreign Ministry director general, and these contacts are aimed at improving the cold relations between the two countries. The absence of Egypt's ambassador from Israel is part of the problem. I do not know at the moment what the outcome of the current talks will be, but I hope that the improved situation that we desire will be achieved.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Mr Shamir, would you define the attitude of Egypt toward Israel during the Peace for Galilee Operation as an attempt to intervene in our domestic-security matters?

Shamir: I would not say so. Almost all countries adopted a position on this issue, and so did Egypt. However, one cannot

overlook the position Egypt adopted toward Israel when we set out to defend the peace of the Galilee and the security of its residents. I would say that this was not a justified position, and this is what we told them. However, Egypt, which is an important country in our region, was entitled to express its opinion on the issue. This will not be the matter that determines the nature of our relations.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Were the Egyptians scared of the peace with Israel, in your opinion?

Shamir: The question is whether they, like the other Arab countries, have already accepted Israel's existence. This is still the major question in their relations with us, and I do not have an answer to it yet.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: What is your opinion, Mr Shamir, of taking an initiative to continue the peace process and invite Husayn to Jerusalem today?

Shamir: Former Prime Minister Menahem Begin, as well as myself, have on more than one occasion stated that we are prepared to receive King Husayn in Jerusalem any time he expresses a willingness to enter into peace negotiations with us. I certainly repeat this call of mine, and there are grounds for contacts and a dialogue between us. On our part, we are always ready for this, and I am telling King Husayn: We have something to talk about, we have peace to talk about.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Mr Shamir, let us go to our relations with Washington, with your permission. Did the United States disappoint us in the Peace for Galilee war?

Shamir: I would not use such terms....

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: How then would you define the differences of opinion, for example, the fact that President Reagan put on his desk a picture of a Palestinian child who was hit in an Israeli bombardment, as it were?

Shamir: Many waters have flowed in the Litani and Al-Awwali Rivers since.... and matters have cleared up. Today it is possible to say that there is a great deal of agreement between the United States and Israel regarding Lebanese issues. The relations prevailing between us today are very good and intimate. There is a great deal of mutual trust already.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: Do the Americans understand that Israel is an asset for the West, as some in Israel define this?

Shamir: I do not like this expression. There is a great deal of readiness on the part of the U.S. Administration to cooperate.

YOMAN HASHAVU'A: The economic issue has preoccupied your government ever since it was formed. Do you intend to support Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad and help him in his task of rehabilitating the economy?

Shamir: The finance minister has received and will continue to receive full support from me and from the entire government. He acts according to government decisions and plans. The entire government is united, even enlisted I would say, behind the effort to promote the economic issue.

Ben-Me'ir Interviewed on U.S.-Israeli Relations

TA181615 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 Nov 83 pp 3,11

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir by Mordekhay Basoq: "A Honeymoon?" — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Basoq: Are Israel and the United States having a honeymoon now?

Ben-Me'ir: The term honeymoon is dangerous, because that period, according to how it is used in the Western world, is relatively short. It is true that Jewish law speaks of a longer period, but we are interested in and hope that the good and shared relations with the United States will last for a much longer period. I would say that the United States and Israel are now in an era of coordination, with closer understanding and cooperation than in the past.

Basoq: During the tours of Washington by the prime minister and the minister of defense, will Israel sign an agreement for strategic cooperation with the United States?

Ben-Me'ir: In Washington, we will not propose to the United States that we sign any agreement whatsoever. The prime minister is not taking a proposal with him to the U.S. capital to sign a joint agreement. I myself think the current formal framework of relations between the two countries — that has proved its value more than once in the field — is no less important than an agreement for strategic cooperation.

It is important for us to arrive at understanding and cooperation with the United States. It is important for Israel that the good relations between the two countries be expressed within the framework of realities in the field. We will see to this in Washington. As I said, we will not propose an agreement for strategic cooperation. If the United States proposes an agreement, the issue will come up for the decision of the entire Cabinet. It is a fact that there is fruitful cooperation between the United States and Israel in many fields, in various areas of the world, without there being any strategic agreement between the two countries.

Basoq: Are you prepared to go into detail on the issue of the cooperation?

Ben-Me'ir: It is no secret that there are agreements for U.S.-Israeli cooperation, in Asian countries, Africa, Latin America, and Central America. The United States, as a world power, has interests throughout the world. Israel has its own interests in the countries of the world. In some of the places these interests overlap and the two countries cooperate. I want to stress — for there is to be no misunderstanding — that the main and most important cooperation between the two countries is in the Middle East, in our neighborhood. We are cooperating in this area of the world, in view of the threats with which we have to cope as the country of Israel and as part of the free world.

Basoq: What shopping basket is Shamir and Arens taking to the United States?

Ben-Me'ir: We can say, with some degree of satisfaction, that Israel is not at present in a situation in which its representatives have to carry a shopping basket when they go to the United States. On the contrary, it is not us who initiated the visit to Washington, it was the Americans who invited us. U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger invited the prime minister during his visit to Israel. Shamir decided to take Arens with him in order for the talks to be on the most senior level. The Americans are interested in talking with him. Both countries have a common interest in many issues.

Basoq: What will the prime minister and defense minister deal with in Washington?

Ben-Me'ir: The foremost issue in the minds of both countries is Lebanon. In that country our objectives and those of the United States are identical. This has been said countless times by the U.S. President and representatives of Israel. In Washington we will discuss ways of achieving these goals. One issue that will be discussed in Washington is the peace process with Egypt. The United States is a partner in that process. The United States and Israel have an interest in furthering peace in the Middle East. The prime minister and the defense minister will speak at length about the ways to resume, further, and introduce impetus into the peace process with Egypt.

Another matter that will be raised in the talks is U.S. aid to Israel. This support is a unique contribution to strengthening Israel's economic and security power, and, of course, its social power, too. Let us not forget that Israel is contributing to the defense of the free world in this part of the world. In the talks, Israel will also raise new possibilities for cooperation in new fields and also strengthening and providing an impetus to the existing cooperation in the strategic-security field. On this issue I do not want to go into detail.

The prime minister and defense minister will hear what ideas the Americans have on the issue of coordination in both countries' activities in various areas of the world. They will also exchange views on such worldwide issues as West-East relations, opposition to U.S. missiles in Europe, the crisis in the Persian Gulf, and so on.

Basoq: In return for generous U.S. support in weapons and money, will Israel be asked to put its forces at Washington's disposal, in Lebanon, for instance?

Ben-Me'ir: This is incitement disseminated among the public. The disseminators are from both opposition groups and other groups. There is no truth in this, nor will there be any truth in it. Israel is a sovereign state. Israel does not serve U.S. interests in the area. We went to war in Lebanon for the sake of Israel's security, and only for the sake of Israel's security. It is a fact that we are not a partner to a military pact with any country whatsoever in the world, including the United States.

Every soldier who fell in Israel's wars fell for the sake of Israel's security interests. It is possible to argue, complain and brood, but I hope nobody has any doubt that Israel's leaders decided to send the IDF on the Peace for Galilee war for the sake of Israel's security. The Peace for Galilee campaign may also have made a contribution to the free world's interests as well as to the interests of the United States as the leader of that world. However, from this it does not follow that it was because of this reason that we went to war. We went to war, to the best of my knowledge, in order to destroy the PLO state in southern Lebanon, which was a base for terrorism and murder against the State of Israel and its inhabitants, against the Jews of the world.

The war we waged against the PLO and its sponsor — that is, Syria — certainly was an indirect blow to the Soviet position in the Middle East. However, that was a side-effect of the war. It was not for that reason that we went out on the Peace for Galilee campaign. Israel is not for sale. Anyone who even imagines that the IDF is going to be a mercenary for anyone is an inciter and wrong and that is all.

Basoq: Did U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger express a new U.S. position on the issue of the settlements while he was visiting Israel?

Ben-Me'ir: The issue of the settlements was not raised at all in Eagleburger's talks in Israel, as far as I know. I took part in his talk with the prime minister and in another talk with the defense minister and minister of finance. I personally held two talks with him. At all these meetings the issue of the settlements was not raised. From this I conclude that this issue is not occupying the United States particularly. To my regret, the issue of the settlements does very much occupy certain Israelis, very much more than it does the United States. If those Israelis were to attack the settlements less, then the United States would pay less attention to that issue.

What I have just said was not intended to deny the opponents of the settlements the democratic right to express their views. I respect people who fight for their beliefs. At the same time, we in Israel should recognize the fact that because of our vigorous and unending occupation with the settlements, ricochets are coming from Washington to Jerusalem.

Basoq: What did Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche's visit to Cairo contribute to the relations between Israel and Egypt?

Ben-Me'ir: It is impossible to say that after the visit we noticed a genuine change in our relations with Cairo. The visit itself was important and positive. However, I cannot say that there is any breakthrough here, one which we are hoping and longing for. Israel wants a warm peace with Egypt, not the current cold peace, a la Butrus Ghali. We want good relations on the human plane—tourism, commerce, and exchanges of culture and arts between both sides. We want the autonomy talks to be resumed. In both those fields we were not told, after Kimche's visit, of any progress. Nevertheless we will not despair. We will continue to work. On the issue of the Egyptian ambassador there is also nothing new.

Basoq: Is Israel, at this stage, satisfied with the results of the Geneva conference?

Ben-Me'ir: First of all, I must remind you that we are not participating in the talks. We are only observers. There were many worrisome phenomena in the talks. First and foremost was the hard-hitting, almost violent behavior of Syria. The aggressive, crude style of Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam is very typical of a tyrannical-totalitarian regime. There were positive phenomena at the conference, such as the position taken by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil — despite the massive Syrian pressure — on the further existence of the Lebanese-Israeli peace treaty. But we must remember that the conference is not yet over; it has only been halted, and the final verdict has not yet been given. Therefore it is too early to judge.

Basoq: Recently the Canadian foreign minister, the British under secretary for foreign affairs, the U.S. under secretary of state, the Danish minister of taxes, the secretary-general of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, and other personalities have visited Israel. Can we say that Israel has returned to its status in the international community as it was before the war in Lebanon?

Ben-Me'ir: Definitely. You have evaluated the situation correctly. I can add other figures to your list. This coming Sunday, 20 November, the foreign minister of Haiti is to arrive. A week later the foreign minister of Chile will land at Lod. It has been agreed that in January, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to come to Israel. Other visits by foreign ministers from important countries have been agreed upon. I think that the events of the past 6 months have contributed greatly to the improvement in Israel's status in the international community. I will point out three of them: Signing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on 17 May 1983; Syria's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon and the behavior of that country; and the Tripoli events. All these are throwing a more positive light on the war in Lebanon in the international community. Many of those who criticized the war are also now having second thoughts and making retractions.

Arens, Shamir To Request Joint Maneuvers

TA200606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Israel will ask for joint naval maneuvers to be carried out with the United States in the eastern Mediterranean. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer thinks this is one of the proposals that will be raised next week by the prime minister and the defense minister at their talks in Washington with administration leaders about tightening strategic cooperation between Jerusalem and Washington. Our political correspondent points out that position papers have already been prepared for the visit, including proposals for cooperation, such as storing U.S. medical supplies in Israel, servicing the 6th Fleet in coastal installations, and granting Israel the possibility of working in African and Latin American countries with U.S. financial backing.

From discussions with the prime minister, it has emerged that the basic U.S. position, that it does not want strategic cooperation with Israel to go too far, has not changed, out of the fear that this would harm relations with the Arab countries. It has been learned that the administration leaders want to discuss with Shamir and Arens mainly Syria, Lebanon, and what is happening in the territories. Our correspondent has learned that Minister Arens intends, in his talks, to raise several requests to purchase sophisticated items that the United States has not to date agreed to sell. Israel will also ask the United States for economic aid next year equal to that for this year and entirely in the form of grants, not loans. This has been learned by our correspondent Gadi Sukenik.

It appears that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that because of the economic situation and the heavy debts, there is no room to give up any aid and its conditions must even be improved. The official aid request has not yet been submitted to the Americans because of the upheavals in the Finance Ministry over the past few months. A few days ago the U.S. Congress approved the request for aid to Israel for this fiscal year and even increased it somewhat.

Yitzhaq Navon 'Intimates' Return to Politics

TA191154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Former President Yitzhaq Navon has intimated that he will return to politics as soon as he thinks the time is ripe. Navon said he saw nothing wrong in a former president going back into politics and when the time came, he would have to consult with friends on how best he could contribute and how he could make his return most effectively. Navon was speaking to reporters Leslie Susser and Jack Katzenell.

Premiership Candidacy Considered

TA201141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Former President Yitzhaq Navon will return to political activity when a date is set for the next Knesset elections. Close associates of Mr Navon told our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar that Navon is interested in the Alignment candidacy for the premiership.

Shi'ites Warn of Suicide Attacks in South Lebanon

TA181518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] One of the leaders of the Shi'ite Amal militia threatened his organization will send suicide squads to perpetrate attacks on the IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon. He expressed anger over the IDF Air Force attack against the Iranian terrorist bases in eastern Lebanon and warned that the suicide squads will wear death suits, full of explosives, infiltrate IDF bases and blow themselves up. The Shi'ite spiritual leader in Lebanon, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, demanded the French Government explain why its pilots attacked the Shi'ite organizations' bases in Ba'labakk. According to him the French acted according to false information they received from Israel.

IDF To Return Lebanese Government Offices
TA191610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The IDF will soon hand back the (Siraya) building in Sidon to the Lebanese Government. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that IDF headquarters in the town will move to a building in the town which is now nearing completion. Our correspondent recalls that in the wake of the Tyre explosion, the offices of the Lebanese Government and the gendarmerie headquarters in Sidon were ordered evacuated from the (Siraya) building for security reasons. This aroused considerable resentment in southern Lebanon, and was one of the excuses for the general strike declared there at the time.

Sa'id Musa's Brother Dies in Beersheba Prison
TA181640 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1510 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Abu Kabir, 18 Nov (ITIM) — The brother of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], leader of the anti-'Arafat rebels, died in Beersheba prison on Wednesday of natural causes. This was determined today by a doctor of the Institute of Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir. It will be recalled that the prisoner in question, Ishaq Musa Muragha, was rushed to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. The prisoner had already served 12 of the 20 years to which he had been sentenced for a security offense against the state. He had not felt well and was rushed to hospital by the prison medics, who tried to resuscitate him en route. On his arrival at the hospital he was taken to the emergency room, but he died 30 minutes later.

At the request of the police, despite family objections, Justice Yehoshu'a Pilpel on Thursday ordered a post mortem to be performed. Dr Betzal'el Bloch, head of the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kabir, stated today that the 42 year-old prisoner had died of natural causes.

ALGERIA

Brazilian President Arrives, Makes Statement

LD201556 Algiers APS in English 1028 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Algiers, 20-11-83 (APS) — President Joao Figueiredo, president of Brazil accompanied with a high level delegation is making as from yesterday the first official visit by a Brazilian head of state in Algiers.

It is with a greater emotion that I start my visit, the first one made by Brazil's head of state. The head of state of Brazil said on his arrival in Algiers.

In a declaration to the press, President Figueiredo underlined, "For a long time Brazil is [word indistinct] the distance rich of glorious facts of your great Arab and African nation in the edification of its own history."

Adding "It is this message of brotherly friendship that I bring from my country, a message which recognizes the ingenuity and the talent of the Algerian people. Recalling the international situation, the Brazilian president underlined the unprecedented grave epochs we are living through which compels each one of us to double up efforts to edify peace and to increase the international cooperation for development. At present the political tensions and the economic problems are being extended. In this context of the crisis, every government should intensify constructive dialogue and seek for aspects where point of view may coincide." "Under the efficient leadership of President Chadli Bendjedid, Algeria is a country which [word indistinct] regulates international behaviour under the great ideals of peace, justice and development."

"The South-South relations should play a major role nowadays, Brazil and Algeria following their positions among the Third World countries can and should commit themselves each time increasingly to indicate directions and open new and exemplary ways which constitute positive milestones in the relations between the developing nations," the Brazilian head of state underlined.

I can trust in our future cooperation I firmly believe in the importance and the utility of the conversations that we will have during this visit.

Foreign Ministers Sign Agreement

LD210759 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, signed an agreement at the headquarters of the Presidency of the Republic this afternoon. The pact deals with the exchange of ratification instruments to establish a mixed commission on cooperation between Algeria and Brazil.

Bendjedid Greets Mauritania's President

LD191509 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Algiers, 19/11/83 (AS) — Mauritania President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala made a stopover here Thursday on his way to Romania. He was met at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general.

The two presidents held tete a tete talks. After the talks President Khouna Ould Haydala left Algeria for Bucharest.

'Concern' Expressed at French Actions in Lebanon

LD201954 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry today summoned the French ambassador to Algeria and informed him of Algeria's anxiety and concern regarding the French military operation in the Lebanese al-Biqa' region. The Algerian official emphasized to the French ambassador that such actions, in addition to causing human and material losses, revive and greatly feed the cycle of violence. He noted that initiatives of this sort also serve to escalate tension. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry confirmed to the French ambassador that in the face of the Lebanese tragedy, those entering Lebanon to help achieve national reconciliation and peace should use restraint.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls for 'Holy War'

LD191017 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution granted a private interview to AFP recently, which was transmitted by the press agency last night. In it, he concentrated on the French raid against Shi'ite positions in Lebanon, and called for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war. He also affirmed that the liberation of Lebanon from NATO and Israeli forces has become a national, pan-Arab, and Islamic duty. Here is text of the statement:

The French raid against Shi'ite positions, launched in the wake of Israeli raids against the same positions, stirs boundless anger in anyone with either conscience or honor.

These raids are proof that the Christian countries have actually begun to implement the program of the tenth crusade under America's leadership. These countries, including the Israelis, lack even the slightest amount of international responsibility. Their behavior in the Malvinas, on Grenada, and now in Lebanon has been inhuman, unlawful, and irresponsible.

The Arab nation and the other Islamic nations, particularly revolutionary Iran, must now be prepared for a new holy war against the Western nations, which have begun to confirm their barbarism on the one hand, and their dormant rancor against the

Islamic east on the other. It is therefore an imperative duty in the face of this Christian tyranny to end the Iran-Iraq war immediately. We must aim our rifles at the enemy — the crusaders — in order to erase their barbaric transgression against the Islamic countries.

We believe that Jesus Christ is innocent of the crimes and sins committed by those who falsely shout his slogans in much the same way as the Israelis falsely wear the Star of David.

The liberation of Lebanon, which has been transformed into an Arab-Islamic country under NATO and Israeli occupation, is now a national, pan-Arab, and Islamic duty. The responsibility and the blame falls on those countries that have turned their forces — which were designed to keep the peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians, to protect their departure from Beirut, and to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon — into forces of invasion, which have occupied Lebanon and destroyed both its peace and its villages.

Demonstrators 'Condemn' French Raid
LD201529 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Nov (JANA) — An angry popular demonstration was staged in the streets of Tripoli this morning, and crowds headed toward the French Embassy to firmly condemn the bestial raid carried out by French fighter planes against Muslims positions in Lebanon. The demonstrators denounced [word indistinct] the occupation by NATO and Israeli forces. He also called for an immediate confrontation with the crusade tyranny led by America in that Arab country, and affirmed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war immediately. They also that all guns be directed toward the chests of the crusading enemy in order to obliterate their acts of barbaric injustice in the Islamic countries.

The demonstrators carried banners attacking Zionist imperialist arrogance and demanding that the Arab nation and the Islamic nations wage a holy war against the onslaught of the tenth crusade.

A statement prepared by the angry masses was read at the demonstration. It condemned the French Government's stand and its involvement in the tenth crusade campaign, which is being led by America against Arabs and Muslims.

In their statement, the demonstrators held President Mitterrand responsible for the abominable crime, and noted that there were a great many Lebanese Muslims among the victims. They stressed that this bloody act is a continuation of the chain of crimes and horrible terrorist practices which France has implemented throughout the Arab homeland. The statement added that the price of this crime will be paid by those Frenchmen who shed Muslim blood.

The statement called upon the Arab nation to take a firm stand vis-a-vis the crime committed by the French forces against the Muslims in Lebanon. It also pointed out the shame that would result were the Arab nation to remain silent towards France's actions of destruction and killing among the Palestinians and Lebanese.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Malagasy Envoy
LD181550 Tripoli JANA in English 1404 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, Nov 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday met with the special envoy of President Ratsiraka of Madagascar.

The envoy delivered a letter to the leader from President Ratsiraka. It deals with the bilateral relations and other African issues.

MOROCCO

Hassan Appoints New Prime Minister
LD192012 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Statement issued by Ministry of Information, Youth, and Sports]

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II has received Mohamed Karim (am-Rani) and appointed him prime minister.

His majesty the king will appoint the members of the Cabinet later.

Senegalese Foreign Minister Arrives
LD191835 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Moustapha Niasse, the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Morocco this afternoon. In a statement released at the VIP lounge of Sale Airport, Moustapha Niasse said his visit falls within the framework of the fraternal relations and friendship which exist between King Hassan II and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. He also said that the visit is part of the process of consultation between the two countries.

M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, together with the Senegalese ambassador and several other persons, were on hand to welcome Niasse at the airport.

SUDAN

Reportage on Situation Along Ethiopian Border

Ethiopian, Cuban, Soviet Troops
JN201828 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (SUNA) — Recent reports have confirmed that nearly 1,000 Ethiopian troops, accompanied by Cuban forces and Soviet experts, together with shipments of heavy weapons, were seen in (?Qandar), Asosa, Matama, and Gambela. Information received by SUNA today indicates that the purpose of this concentration is to launch an act of aggression against Sudanese territory near the border.

Further Details on Troops

EA202148 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Information gathered by the People's Armed Forces indicates that roughly 1,000 Ethiopian soldiers, accompanied by 150 Cubans, have arrived in (Akufa) near the Sudanese border during the last few hours.

A high-level military source told SUNA that military aircraft have reached (Akufa) carrying foreigners in civilian clothes. Large quantities of weapons have also reached (Jundar), (Akufa), Matama, and Gambela. A number of foreigners and mercenaries have been sighted. The presence of Soviet and Cubans among them has also been confirmed.

The source told SUNA that the available information indicated that the massing of forces was a preliminary step in attack on border points and garrisons inside Sudanese territory.

Official Briefs African Envoys

JN201902 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1835 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (SUNA) — Hashim 'Uthman, Foreign Ministry under secretary, summoned here this evening ambassadors of African countries in Khartoum and informed them of the Ethiopian aggression on Sudan's border. He also informed them of the Ethiopian concentrations, which are supported by Cuban forces and Soviet experts, that were seen on the eastern border of the country.

Armed Forces Free French, Pakistani Hostages

JN191055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — The People's Armed Forces were able to set free the nine hostages (7 French, 2 Pakistanis) abducted by the outlaws along the Jonglei canal project in the Kongor area, eastern Upper Nile last Tuesday, an Army communique said today. The rescue operation was carried out yesterday evening and the foreign hostages along with Sudanese were freed unharmed, the communique added.

It said the Army had conducted a meticulous combing operation in the whole area using aerial patrols which made it impossible for the outlaws to slip away. All border posts are under the watchful eye of the Army, which is effectively in full control of the area, the communique went on.

The communique concluded by stressing the Army's ability to preserve the (?gains) of the May revolution. Two British hostages were freed by the Armed Forces last Thursday when the Army drove through and surprised the outlaws in their camps.

The source said the Army had captured a number of wounded prisoners, who after interrogations, had confirmed information reported in the previous General Command's communiques. A number of weapons were also seized during the operation, the source added.

The outlaws, who had abducted the foreign workers in Hantiu, had fled after being chased by the Army, he said. Two Britons were freed by the People's Armed Forces from the outlaws. "The Army is now in full control of the situation," the source said.

Situation Said Normal

EA181835 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] A responsible source of the General Command of the People's Armed Forces has stated that the security situation in Malwal is completely calm and that daily life in the area has returned to normal. The Armed Forces in the area, however, have been fully reinforced to guard against any other acts of sabotage. The source added that the outlaws losses are in excess of 450 killed or wounded. Our forces have also captured quantities of weapons. Some of the wounded were captured and, on being interrogated, confirmed the correctness of our earlier reports. The responsible source of the General Command of the Armed Forces stressed that the information received by the General Command confirmed that more than 30 Cubans participated in the operations on the side of the scattered remnants of the outlaws in the Malwal area. The source adds that the presence of a group of Cubans in the area had [words indistinct] last week. The responsible source of the General Command of the Armed Forces also stressed that the outlaws who abducted the hostages in the Bentiu area fled on being pursued by our forces, which are now in full control of the situation.

Numayri Arrives in Washington, Makes Statement

JN201117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Washington, 20 Nov (SUNA) — President Numayri and the accompanying delegation arrived here last night at Andrews Air Force Base where he was received by Frank Wisner, acting assistant secretary of state; chief of protocol, Ms Selwa Roosevelt; and Mr Richard Bogosian, director the African Bureau of the State Dept. together with other American high ranking officials.

President Numayri also received by the Sudan's ambassador to Washington 'Umar Salah 'Isa, dean and member of African diplomatic corps as well as Arab ambassadors. In Washington President Numayri received the official ceremonies including inspection of guard of honour. President Numayri is due to meet President Ronald Reagan on Monday in the White House.

President Nuamyri expressed his satisfaction about the upshot of his talks with President Mitterrand and his cabinet members and stated that a new phase of more close economic cultural and political relations was agreed upon in his visit to France. Before departure to Washington the president was asked by the reporter of the French press agency (AFP) on the incident of kidnapping eleven foreigners in southern Sudan. He described the action as a coward and dastardly operation orchestrated by two countries violating all international relations and principles. He added that

all international community has condemned this terroristic sabotage. He continued saying the kidnapping operation was designed to disrupt my visit to France but I was certainly sure that our brave Armed Forces are capable of sustaining order and stability and defeating such sabotagers. I am grateful to the Almighty God who helped our Armed Forces to free the hostages from the terrorists before the end of my visit to France. We have no intention to launch war against the two countries financed and planned the operation but of course we can't keep close ties with them, he said answering the last question of the (AFP) reporter.

SSU Central Leadership Cables Support to 'Arafat

JN201619 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (SUNA) — The SSU Central leadership has sent a cable of support to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Paelstinian revolution forces.

In its cable, the central leadership stressed the Sudanese people's solidarity with and support for 'Arafat and the Palestinian people in defense of the Palestinian people's right to survival and of the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. The central leadership also expressed its appreciation for the steadfastness in the face of the forces of conspiracies, injustice, and aggression which seek to liquidate the Arab nation's cause. It also stressed the Sudanese people's readiness to support the Palestinian strugglers under the leadership of 'Arafat with all requirements of the situation.

TUNISIA

Legal Status Granted to Political Movements

LD191442 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The great event in Tunisia today is the decree issued by President Habib Bourguiba granting legal status to political movements alongside the Destourian Socialist Party, which liberated the country and created the state of Tunisia. The decree provides for the promulgation of a law for the organization of party political and trade union life in the country.

This morning President Habib Bourguiba received at his office at the Republican Palace at Carthage Prime Minister M'Hamed Mzali, who said later: The supreme combatant today made another historical act. He decided to grant legal license to the Movement of Social Democrats and the popular [word indistinct] movement. He also ordered the government to prepare a draft law for the organization of political and trade union life in the country on the basis of multiplicity. The law will specify the conditions that should exist to enable social organizations and parties to carry out their activities within the framework of responsible freedom.

Thus the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, has chosen the right moment to effect what he has announced on several previous occasions, particularly during the last congress of the Destourian Socialist Party, and to lay the foundation for social and political multiplicity on sound legal and ethical bases, which may guarantee continued growth and prosperity for Tunisia under the aegis of true democracy and maturity. Thus the president has honored the promise he made during the extraordinary congress of the Destourian Socialist Party held on 10 April 1981 when he said:

[Begin Bourguiba recording] For many years I have believed in the need for the existence of several parties competing to serve the public interest. But we must create for them the necessary conditions for honest competition which cannot turn into such sterile competition or useless strife as would negate our sublime ideals and the interests of society. It is necessary, indeed it is only natural, that we continue the process of developing our organization on the partisan and state levels in accordance with the dictates of the development of conditions and the people's progress toward maturity and vigilance. I feel that I should warn against freezing conditions, against rejecting the laws of life, and insisting on keeping the future in the same form as the past. [applause] I feel I should also warn against the dangers of copying other social and political examples simply because they have been adopted by certain foreign powers that we believe to be advanced. One such imported practice is that of strikes that have been obstructing the interests of society in various social and economic sectors and exposing the battle for growth to loss and defeat. To ensure that the various vital forces play a positive role within the framework of constitutional legitimacy, I see no objection to their representation in parliament [applause] provided that the lists of party candidates compete also with lists of independent candidates. Ambitions that rage in the hearts of young people and the need for all Tunisians to participate in decisionmaking, regardless of their views inside and outside their parties, prompt us to say that there is no objection to the emergence of national, social, or political organizations provided that they adhere to the sublime interest, constitutional legitimacy, and protection of national gains, abandon violence and fanaticism, and refrain from material or ideological allegiance to any foreign factor. [applause] [end recording]

Paris Reports Student Clashes at Universities

LD191808 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] For some time now troubles have been occurring in Tunisia between politically opposed groups of students. According to the newspaper of the Destourian Socialist Party in power, clashes are reported to have taken place on university campuses in Tunis, Banzart, Safaqis, (?Suwaysi), and Munastir. The newspaper goes so far as to speak of an atmosphere of terror. Our correspondent in Tunis Mohamed Mehdeb puts the situation in perspective, while confirming the existence of a tense climate:

[Mehdeb] This is not an explosion, but tension is mounting at Tunis University. The academic year has not opened under such bad auspices for many years. Violence, intervention by police, sit-ins, strikes in solidarity with other faculties, and the closing down of some faculties — these are to some extent the various stages of a crisis that is beginning. The signal was given in Safaqis, the southern capital, where incidents placed police and students lin opposition. Police intervened on a student campus following an attack on a student affiliated with the ruling Des-

tourian Socialist Party, who was submitted to a sort of revolutionary court, blindfolded, had his head shaven, and a knife to his ribs. There was a strike next day in Safaqis, Banzart, and Tunis Universities to protest the strong-arm intervention by the police. Calm followed, but two university buildings are still closed without their closure being officially announced: Safaqis Faculty of Economic Sciences and Management and Banzart University College for Professional Training. It is believed now, however, that if no further developments occur everything should return to normal and that the tension was caused mainly by the election for students' representatives to the faculty and campus councils. These elections are in general won outright primarily by Muslim fundamentalists, Marxists, or Arab nationalists.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Politburo Member Praises UN Resolution

LD201142 Algiers APS in English 1045 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, 20/11/83 (APS) — "The Polisario Front invited Morocco to stop to refuse [as received] the application of the 19th OAU summit 104 resolution which was adopted on Friday by the 4th U.N. commission (decolonization) appealing the two sides in conflict, Morocco and the Polisario Front to start direct negotiations to enable the implementation of a cease-fire followed by a referendum free from any administrative and military constraint," Mr Ahmed Boukhari, Politburo member of the Polisario Front declared. During a press conference made yesterday in Rome and reported by "ANSA" agency, Mr. Boukhari praised the U.N. General Assembly resolution adding that this one opens great prospects as to a solution to Western Sahara conflict. "By this decision, Mr. Boukhari indicated, Morocco is one more time isolated on the diplomatic plane. If it opposes to this resolution, Mr. Boukhari added, he will have shown again his contempt for all the relevant resolutions of international institutions."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Andropov on Treaty Anniversary

EA200027 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has described the strengthening and deepening of the close cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR as gratifying. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, said this in a message he sent today to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR.

In his message, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that the general cooperation between the two countries had grown from strength to strength in the last 5 years. He added that the agreements (?signed) in the economic, social, and cultural fields and the exchange of visits which had taken place at various levels greatly benefited the peoples of the two friendly countries. He said that this cooperation had born fruit and its contribution to the common broad objectives of the two countries had become more evident.

Our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that even though Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR had made all possible efforts, the situation in defending world peace and security was not encouraging. The policy of aggression and provocation pursued by international imperialism had made the global situation unstable. He also stressed that it is a known and undeniable truth that the USSR plays a vanguard role in reducing the tension brought about by fear of war in the preservation of peace, justice, equality and prosperity for mankind, and in the struggle to stem imperialism's plots and arrogance.

In his message on world peace and security, Comrade Chairman Mengistu stated that in this current period of crisis the cooperation of international, progressive, and peace-loving forces was essential in foiling international imperialism's plots. On relations between the two countries, he pointed out that as the past years have revealed, future conditions are broadly favorable for increased cooperation and friendship between them. In connection with this Comrade Chairman Mengistu expressed his sincere belief that in the coming years close cooperation between the two countries in general fields would be further expanded and deepened.

Foreign Minister Departs on Africa Tour 19 Nov

EA201553 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, this morning left to deliver a message on the Western Sahara from Comrade Chairman Mengistu, current OAU chairman, to the leaders of west and north African countries. In a statement before departure, Comrade Goshu Wolde, who is heading a delegation which includes the interim OAU secretary general, said that in addition to delivering the message to the leaders of Chad, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Morocco, and other west African countries, he will hold talks with these leaders on the Chadian and Western Saharan problems. In his statement Comrade Goshu said that the current OAU chairman and the OAU are making great efforts to find a solution to the Western Saharan problem and to enable the Chadian people to find a peace based on a lasting solution.

Denies Sudanese Allegations

NC211052 Paris AFP in English 0847 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Paris, Nov 21 (AFP) — Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde today denied Sudanese allegations that Ethiopia had passed troops and aircraft on Sudan's southern border. Lieutenant-Colonel Goshu was in Paris at the head of an Organization of African Unity mission seeking an end to the Chadian civil war.

He described Sudanese allegations that 1,000 Ethiopian troops, along with Cubans, Soviet personnel and mercenaries were on the border as "false, absolutely without any foundation." The situation on the border with Sudan was "very quiet" and there were "no troop movements whatsoever," the Ethiopian minister said, adding, "there is no need to deploy troops because there is nothing which is outstanding between Ethiopia and Sudan."

Lt-Col Goshu today accused Sudan of blaming Ethiopia, Libya, Cuba and the Soviet Union in order to obtain "massive military supplies" from foreign governments, notably the United States." It was "untrue" there was a danger to Sudan's security from outside, he said, adding, "the problem in the south is the creation of the Sudanese Government itself."

Statement Decries RSA Constitutional Reforms

LD201559 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia today termed as pathetic the South African regime's recent so-called constitutional reforms and said they were a vain attempt to strengthen its policy of hiding the ugly face of apartheid and the creation of pseudo-independent states. A statement issued today by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on this antistruggle move stated that the constitutional reforms which give minority say in voting to Coloreds and Indians, and the majority to white, and at the same time give no rights whatsoever to blacks, are a dangerous plot based on the old policy of divide and rule. It also pointed out that the aim was to stifle the struggle of the oppressed masses of South Africa, to further oppress the people, and to prolong their suffering. The spokesman added that as seen in history, popular struggle cannot be stemmed by any sort of power, and, therefore, it is a fact that South Africa's liberation movements will emerge victorious in the end by stepping up their anti-apartheid struggle.

Official Departs for Economic Talks in SFRY

EA191804 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Summary] Addis Tedla, Provisional Military Administrative Council Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, today left for Belgrade at the head of an eight-man delegation. During his visit to Yugoslavia, Addis Tedla will hold discussions with his Yugoslav counterpart on bilateral economic relations.

KENYA

Border Problems Discussed With Ethiopian Officials

EA181349 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The good relations existing between Kenya and Ethiopia should not be spoiled by isolated incidents of cattle raids on the Kenya-Ethiopia border. This was one of the resolutions passed during a border meeting between officials from Turkana district and (Jinga) district in Ethiopia. The meeting, which was held at Todenyang on the Kenya side, was called to discuss cattle raids along the common border. At the meeting, the Turkana district commissioner, Mr Paul Genga, handed over 201 head of cattle to the administrator of (Jinga) district, Mr (Dawit Gobena). The cattle were part of the 400,000 [as heard] stolen from Ethiopia in September by Turkana people. It was also agreed that there should be an effective control of arms on both sides and that nobody should be allowed to cross the border while possessing firearms. Mr Genga extended the invitation to the Ethiopian delegation to join in the celebrations of independence on 12th December at Lodwar.

SOMALIA

DFSS Congress Held; Appointments Announced

EA181446 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[All names as heard]

[Text] The second congress of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], a wing of the Somali opposition forces, has added 23 new members to its Central Committee. Their names are as follows: Ali Barre Jama Nur Cidi Libax, Hirsi Bulhan Farah, Abdi Ali Wile, Sulayman Dahir Afgharshe, Andullahi Abd ar-Rahman Enlay, Muhammad Farah Jimaleh, Adan Musa Jibril, Muhammad Ali Ganagel, Abdullahi Muhammad Ahmad Gardere, Farah Muhammad Regeh, Abd ar-Razzak Ahmad Ali, Ahmad Dahir Hasan, Muhammad Nur Bariye, Abd al-Qadir Abdi Ali, Bargal, Ahmad Jama Gini Gacese, And as-Salam Abu Samatur, Abdi Ahmad Muhammad Siad, Adan Shaykh Ali, Husayn Gure, Muhammad Ismail Muhammad, Said Warsame Gerare, Said Jama Husayn, and Umar Salad Elmi.

The DFSS Central Committee also appointed a new Executive Committee as follows: Chairman — Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad
Vice Chairman — Umah Hasan Muhammad-Umar Sterling
Secretary of Foreign Affairs — Hasan Ali Mireh
Secretary of the Secretariat and of Central Committee Matters — Abdullahi Muhammad Hasan [name indistinct]
Secretary of Defense — Addi Abdullahi Said-Jeeniboghor
Secretary of Justice — Abdullahi Abd ar-Rahman Enlay
Secretary of Education, Social, and Religious Affairs — Sulayman Dahir Afgharshe
Secretary of Mobilization — Muhammad Farah Jimaleh
Secretary of Health — Abdullahi Musa Ali
Secretary of Information — Abd al-Qadir Hasan Isbarijeh
Secretary of Finance — Adan Shaykh Don Ali
Secretary of Planning — Adan Musa Jibril
Member of the Executive Committee — Said Jama Husayn

During its second congress the DFSS Central Committee also appointed an inspection committee to safeguard the assets of the front under the chairmanship of Mahmud Abdi Ali Bair. The congress also appointed as commander of the DFSS forces Colonel Mahmud Farah Hasan Dacare. The DFSS Central Committee unanimously agreed to remove from the Executive Committee former Defense Secretary Abdullahi Haji Elmi and former Secretary of Information Abd ar-Rahman Aydid Ahmad.

Chairman Address to Congress

EA191217 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Address by Colonel Yusuf Ahmad, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS), to the second congress of the DFSS Central Committee; time and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] A brief look at the situation in Somalia — a situation most of us are aware of — shows that the Siad Barre regime has no control of any area outside Mogadishu. Although the officers of the troops remaining loyal continue to massacre brutally the Somali people in the countryside, even to the extent of poisoning wells, the Siad Barre regime's rule is, in fact, restricted to Mogadishu. Even in Mogadishu where, in the past, anyone who said anything against [words indistinct] or the regime used to be arrested, the masses are now agitated. People are now speaking out in public places. We know that such a situation now exists in the country. In the present situation, Siad Barre, the leader of the perverse regime, has made it a habit recently to faint so that people think he is dead. (?Perhaps there is a secret plot), which is why his people in Mogadishu — one of whom is Ali Samantar — arbitrarily arrest the country's leaders out of the fear that if Siad Barre should die chaos might ensue, during which power might be seized by those people.

The friendly countries that support us are ready to give us their full backing, as they have already been doing; but they ask us to organize ourselves: to organize the Somali masses, most of whom now support us, to recruit them into the front, and then take concrete steps. If we can do that, they pledge to support us with everything at their disposal. But for our weaknesses in the diplomatic and propaganda spheres, we could obtain global

support. If we could make proper use of these spheres, we could even get help from several countries that have so far not aided us. If we could step up our diplomatic and propaganda activities we would be sure of obtaining moral, diplomatic, and material support from several countries. We have not been very careful. We deserve to be gravely criticized for our handling of the (?security) side. There have been several attempts and plots by the Mogadishu regime to wreck the front. There are still plots to destroy the front, and we have failed to take the necessary steps to foil them. We have forgotten that we are fighting a regime that possesses an administration [words indistinct] and the machinery of state.

After suffering setbacks on the battlefronts, the Siad Barre regime has worked out plans to shatter the DFSS politically. So we must take urgent steps to protect the front from the Siad regime. The Mogadishu regime, or other quarters, are infiltrating the front with elements trained in the art of creating internal discords and dissatisfaction. Some of these elements use tribalism to split the unity of the DFSS. Recently we have been hearing about what is called Darodism [Darod is the Somali clan to which Barre and most of the DFSS leaders belong]. I swear by God Siad Barre is behind this. We are all sure that no one supports this clannish tendency. There are other plots aimed at wrecking the armed struggle of the DFSS and the Somali National Movement.

Through their elders the Somali masses are urging us to take rapid action to topple the Mogadishu regime. Every Somali seems to have felt the pain inflicted on the Somali people by the dictator Siad's regime. The people are urging us to organize ourselves and take effective steps to rescue them from the oppression they have suffered over the past 14 years. I hope we come to understand the significance of the Somali peoples' appeals, because we must be frank with one another, openly discuss the existing frictions, and find solutions. I am sure that if we take the necessary, effective steps we will gain the full support of the Somali masses as well as of the countries friendly to us, which have helped us from the start of the armed struggle and which I wish to thank on your behalf and on behalf of the front. I hope that they will increase their support for us and do so openly.

I now conclude my speech by wishing you and our guests well. Long live the front! Victory for the front! Down with the fascist regime of Siad Barre which serves the interests of the imperialists! Thank you.

Political Statement Issued

EA191311 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The second congress of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces has issued a political statement saying that all sections of the DFSS call upon: the armed forces; the general public inside the country; and those waging the armed struggle to strengthen their unity, struggle, and loyalty and to enhance their fighting tactics and strategy and political policies, as well as to promote everything else that can serve to strengthen their [word indistinct] and courage; the general public of Somalia to participate fully in the advancement of the strategy to topple the Mogadishu regime; the DFSS and the Somali National Movement to expedite their unification and; the other Somali opposition movements to take up arms and join the Somali opposition forces that are struggling, particularly the DFSS.

The DFSS highly appreciates (?aid) given by the friendly governments and organizations for its armed struggle and hopes that they will continue and increase their aid. The DFSS calls upon the progressive countries and people of the world to help it in its just struggle. We oppose and condemn the imperialist policy of the U.S. Government in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean region, the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, and in Southern and Central America. We once again declare our unserving support for the PLO [word indistinct] and other world movements, which are struggling for independence, peace, progress, and democracy.

Resolutions Adopted

EA191317 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The second congress of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces, which was held 8-12 November 1983, has ended. During the session a number of issues were discussed in depth, including political strategy, armed struggle, and the general situation in Somalia today. The second congress of the Central Committee of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces adopted resolutions, including the following:

To expedite the overthrow of the dictatorial regime currently in power in Somalia;
To form a democratic government in the country after the overthrow of the dictatorial regime;
To win the confidence of the Somali people by applying democratic policies;
To revive the (?economy) of the country by engaging the confidence, physical powers, and wealth of the Somali masses;
To fight with the arms and the military equipment captured from the loyalist forces of Siad Barre;
To pursue the struggle with whatever form of aid we might receive from friendly countries;
To base the DFSS political and fighting strategy on the programs and documents laid down by the first congress of the DFSS;
To align general strategy with whatever situation is affecting Somalia and the DFSS;
To strengthen the mobilization of the Somali masses to enable them fully participate in the final assault;
To increase the numbers of the DFSS armed forces and to enhance their technical capabilities;
To reorganize and rebuild the DFSS armed forces and to move their bases;
To reorganize the armed and political struggles of the DFSS;
To step up and strengthen the armed struggle aimed at crushing the enemy;
To redirect the political, economic, and social activities of the areas liberated from the Mogadishu regime;
To alter the strategy of the DFSS armed forces and;

To press for the urgent and total unification of the Democratic front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS; the Somali National Movement, SNM; and the other Somali opposition movements.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Statement at Lusaka Summit Reported

MB200845 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Statement by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Lusaka at the conclusion of 12 November meeting of heads of state of the frontline states — recorded]

[Text] Actually, we discussed our usual problems: the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the refusal by South Africa to implement the relevant Security Council Resolution 435. We discussed that, and, we repeat, we would like to see the whole international community support the secretary general in the effort now to implement the resolution as required by the Security Council. We reject totally the suggestion that the independence of Namibia should be linked in any way whatsoever with the presence — the withdrawal — of Cuban troops from Angola, and this is the position we have taken [words indistinct], and it is good to note that this position is taken now virtually by the whole international community. If there is anybody who is not supporting that position, it is those responsible for that position — it is the United States of America and South Africa. The rest of the international community sees no link at all between the independence of Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

We deplore the continued occupation of southern Angola by South Africa. We believe the international community should now begin to put this problem in its proper perspective. Because of the propaganda of those concerned — and we know who they are — when we talk about withdrawal of troops from Angola, it is the troops which were invited by the legitimate Government of Angola which we talk about, and that is the Cuban troops. This is the thing that has been talked about all the time — that there is a kind of conspiracy of silence. We don't talk about the withdrawal of the South African troops which are occupying southern Angola. We believe that the international community should now be talking about the real troops that should be asked to leave Angola, and those are the South African troops.

We naturally discussed continued apartheid and South Africa's stupidity that her problems inside originate from frontline states and her belief that if she destabilizes the frontline states somehow the problem of apartheid will disappear, which is completely self-deception that some of the racists never learn. And for these reasons, naturally, we discussed and we deplored South Africa's destabilization of the frontline states. We have the feeling that ANC has been fighting...[recording interrupted].

UGANDA

USSR Donates Food, Medicine for Displaced Persons

EA191659 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] More than one ton of medicine and half a ton of children's food donated by the Soviet Red Cross Society in response to President Obote's appeal for aid to the displaced people in Luwero, Mubende, and Mpigi have arrived in Uganda. They were handed to the minister of state in the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Rurangaranga, by the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Butkin, today at Entebbe International Airport. The envoy reaffirmed the Soviet Government's readiness to help the Uganda People's Congress as a party and the Government of Uganda in their efforts to reconstruct the country socially and economically. Minister Rurangaranga expressed appreciation of the help the Soviet Government is extending to the people of Uganda in the field [as heard] of Uganda. He reiterated that it was the commitment of the government to resettle the displaced people in the affected districts as quickly as possible.

CAMEROON

National Assembly Adopts 'Important' Bills

AB190835 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The second ordinary session of the National Assembly rounded up its deliberations in Yaounde yesterday afternoon. The session has been a decisive landmark in the history of the nation because it adopted important bills on the future of our country. In this connection, candidates not presented by a legally constituted political party may stand presidential elections on condition that they secure 500 signatures of personalities from the 10 provinces of the republic, 50 from each province. In addition to this, the prime minister, who takes over as president when the presidency becomes vacant, may decide to hold early presidential elections if he deems this necessary. This is the substance of two of the four drafts adopted yesterday afternoon by the National Assembly. This is a materialization of the democratic openness ushered in by President Paul Biya since his accession to power on 6 November 1982.

CHAD

Bardai Views U.S. Envoy's Visit to Zaire

AB201120 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Just a few days after its armed intervention in Grenada, condemned strongly by a vast section of the international community, especially by the Third World, U.S. imperialism has resolutely turned toward Africa. Not as much toward southern Africa, where it continues to insist on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist force from Angola, but toward central Africa, which it has been looking at unscrupulously and covetously for a long time. As a matter of fact, U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker made a 3-day working visit to Kinshasa, then went to Libreville, Gabon. On this occasion, the Yankee traveling agent asked Zaire and Gabon to support the moribund, bloody Ndjamena regime, rejected by the Chadian people, in settling the Chadian question.

The U.S. renewed appeal for support for its creature in Ndjamena is not a pure coincidence: Because Washington, which has learned of a French mission to the current OAU chairman and the appeal of the pan-African organization to the warring factions in Chad to be present without fail at a conference, could not stay away from the present diplomatic consultations. After granting $25 million to the Ndjamena puppet clique, in addition to weapons and ammunition, as well as mercenaries, to assist gang leader Hissein Habre in his militarist adventure, and after pouring huge amounts of dollars into the upkeep of the Zairian troops in Chad, the U.S. Administration deems it necessary now to take stock of the situation with dictator Marshal Mobutu tiroir-caisse [cash-register], the principal U.S. agent in central Africa. The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs gave Mobutu new directives corresponding to new developments in the Chadian question. In fact, he did not fail to receive the FAN representative in the Zairian capital.

The presence of a U.S. envoy in that region of Africa, which Ronald Reagan described as a zone of French influence, evidently puzzled several African capitals. For us, this is clear evidence of another U.S. interference in Chadian affairs in particular and in African affairs in general. This is also an attempt to manipulate certain African leaders in view of the current development in the Chadian problem.

In fact, at the same time, another great agent of U.S. imperialism, Ja'far Numayri, is on a similar puzzling visit to France. We believe that following his talks with Francois Mitterrand, the Sudanese traitor spoke of the existence of identical views between France and Sudan on the Chadian question. When one knows that the Sudanese regime cannot have its own position on the Chadian conflict except the position dictated by the United States, one will better understand the French attitude. Meanwhile, the Sudanese dictator, who has a bone to pick with the Sudanese patriotic forces operating in the south of the country, no longer knows which way to turn. In fact, the Sudanese Government must cope with the worsening military and political situation in that region. Sudanese rebels have threatened to execute nine foreign hostages, including seven French nationals and two Pakistanis. The fighters of southern Sudan have demanded that a French enterprise put an end to its activities. This demand was met. Their second demand is the annulment of Islamic law. According to the latest report, the fighters of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army have freed the nine foreigners. Also, Numayri, the great Sudanese traitor, has gone to the United States to defend his case before Ronald Reagan. He is asking in particular that U.S. imperialism grant military assistance to him so that he will face the situation in southern Sudan, where he has reported the presence of Cubans. This shows how every means is used to win the understanding of the White House.

Bardai Says FAN Creates CIA-Designed Spy Ring

AB201240 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The bloody, dictatorial clique in Ndjamena is determined to (?subjugate) the Chadian people with arms and terror. Confronted with serious difficulties both internally and externally, it has embarked on increasing terrorist acts. Resorting faithfully to the imperialist methods of oppression, FAN troops continue to carry out cowardly terrorist acts of infiltration and intimidation of Transitional National Union Government militants in their various places of (?residence). The latest moves of the bandits toward the Saudi authorities and some corrupt officials of Borno State [northeastern Nigeria] have resulted in the arrest of some of our militants, and we have denounced this in our previous casts. These moves fall within the framework of their demonical designs. As a matter of fact, according to a scheme designed by the CIA and scheduled to be implemented by the lackeys in Ndjamena, the (?terrorist) hoards are working actively on the creation of a vast network of spies whose headquarters is at the FAN representation in Lagos. It is run from abroad by the well known intelligence service of the Chadian Government. Many young men and women have stooped to this work. They are presently visiting certain African capitals to [words indistinct]. We say to these traitors that we have their identities and will soon

expose them and punish them wherever they are during their shady mission.

GABON

Mitterrand Adviser To Visit 22 Nov on Dispute

AB200930 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Libreville, Nov 19 (AFP) — Francois de Grossouvre, adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand, is to visit Gabon next Tuesday and Wednesday in an attempt to end the freeze in relations between the two countries, official sources said here today. The Gabonese authorities banned reporting of all news about France after the publication of French journalist Pierre Pean's controversial book, "Affaires Africains," which details a number of scandals in Franco-Gabonese relations. During his stay, Mr. De Grossouvre will meet Gabonese President Omar Bongo. An initial attempt to settle the row failed when Roland Dumas, a lawyer and friend of President Mitterrand, visited Libreville late October.

ZAIRE

Spanish King Arrives in Kinshasa on Visit

AB200830 Paris AFP in French 0731 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Nov (AFP) — Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday afternoon from Tunis at the start of a 4-day official visit to Zaire, the first one ever made to this country by a Spanish sovereign. The royal couple was welcomed at Kinshasa-Ndjili Airport by Zairian Head of State Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife. After a short talk in the airport VIP lounge, the Spanish king and the Zairian head of state went with their wives to the Palais du Peuple in a long motorcade led by uniformed motorcycle policemen.

Inside that huge edifice built built by Chinese, the official welcoming ceremony took place with a march past by the troops and traditional dances. The royal couple and their Zairian hosts later went to the Palais de Marbre, the official residence of foreign heads of state. In the evening, Zairian authorities were scheduled to host a banquet in honor of the Spanish sovereign and Queen Sofia.

BENIN

Financial Agreements Signed With France

AB190725 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Relations between Benin and France are excellent. A demonstration of this came with the signing of seven financial agreements covering a number of different development projects.

The formal ratification ceremony was held this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Benin was represented by Boukary Alidou, minister of state farms, stockbreeding, and fishing, who was acting in the name of his colleagues from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. France was represented by His Excellency Huges Homo, French ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin.

The seven financial agreements signed this morning relate to various rural development projects, including feasability studies of the proposed integrated development of the Mono region, animal husbandry, stockbreeding, and fishing. The agreements also provide for aid in the health field, with specific assistance projected for both the great disease center of Parakou and the fight against tuberculosis. In the educational sector, assistance will be provided to the library of the National University of Benin. The French ambassador described this agreement as the realization of one of President Mitterrand's personal wishes. Other sectors covered by the financial agreements are: information — particularly the television service — the Cotonou telephone network, and harbor facilities. The seven agreements have a total value of approximately 500 million CFA francs.

After signing the documents, Huges Homo expressed satisfaction with the excellent relationship between Benin and France. The French ambassador then pointed out that the agreements signed today concern priority sectors in the Beninese economy and that they are varied, which reflects the multifaceted nature of our cooperation. He concluded by noting that these accords represent the implementation of conclusions reached following the third session of the great joint commission, held last June in Paris.

In the name of Benin, Boukary Alidou thanked France for its multifaceted assistance to Benin. The signing of these agreements this morning is evidence of our good bilateral relations. This is all the more true given the fact that it took place 6 months after the joint commission meeting in Paris. He also expressed hope that the delineation of the agreements and the implementation of the projects contained within them will be done with similar boldness.

CAPE VERDE

Pereira Receives Portuguese Foreign Minister

AB191100 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Praia, 19 Nov (AFP) — Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira granted an audience to Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama on Friday afternoon to mark the end of the latter's official visit to Cape Verde. Mr Gama was also received by Abilio Duarte, speaker of the Cape Verdian People's National Assembly, and by Prime Minister Pedro Pires.

The foreign ministers of the two countries — Jaime Gama and Silvino da Luz — stressed the excellent nature of bilateral ties and expressed a common determination to extend these relations to include other Portuguese-speaking countries. The Portuguese delegation will leave for Lisbon on Saturday.

GHANA

Agreements With Upper Volta Announced

AB182210 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The meeting of the Ghana-Upper Volta Joint Permanent Commission for Cooperation ended in Accra today. Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport before the Upper Volta delegation flew back home this evening, the leader, Mr Arba Hama Diallo, announced that the two sides approved the final results on their border demarcation. This will help remove obstacles in the movement of people and goods between the two countries.

Mr Arba Diallo, who is his country's foreign minister, described the completion of the border demarcation exercise which began 8 years ago as the most remarkable achievement of the commission. He said the commission reviewed the commodity exchange program, under the Lagos Plan of Action for the benefit of the two countries. Mr Arba Diallo said under the program, Ghana imports livestock from Upper Volta while she exports cola nuts, timber, and salt to that country. On telecommunications he said the commission called for a proper link between Ghana and Upper Volta for an effective network.

Agreements were also signed on the exchange of radio and television programs between the two countries.

Communique Issued on Talks

AB191215 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The Ghana-Upper Volta Joint Commission for Cooperation at its fourth ministerial meeting in Accra has called for the active promotion of their mutual interests. A communique issued at the end of its 4-day meeting in Accra said the two sides reached an agreement on cultural cooperation which provides for the exchange of professors, teachers, and students. It urged promotion of sports, exchange of television programs, broadcasting material, and journalists.

On energy, the communique said the commission agreed to honor the tripartite agreement signed in Abidjan in 1980. Accordingly, experts from Ghana and Upper Volta will meet in Ouagadougou before the end of the year to harmonize plans for their respective electricity distribution networks with a view to interconnecting the two systems.

The session agreed to study a draft agreement submitted by Upper Volta calling for trade expansion, especially in wood, salt, and cola nuts from Ghana and meat and livestock from Upper Volta. It was also agreed to exchange trade statistics in the interest of trade promotion and to eliminate connected problems with payments by making greater use of the West African Clearing House.

The communique stressed the need for improvement of transport and communication between their two countries. The session agreed to study measures for the elimination of undue hardships to their respective nationals visiting each other's country. According to the communique, experts from the post and telegraph administrations of both countries agreed to take measures for the efficient functioning of links between the two countries, the harmonization of the planning of telecommunication links, and the effective coordination between both sides for the maintenance of equipment.

Both sides agreed to meet in Ouagadougou in the first week of February next year to resolve all outstanding issues before the fifth session of the joint commission.

Delegation Leaves for Consultative Group Meeting
AB210835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Ghana's delegation to the consultative group meeting on the country scheduled for Paris left Accra yesterday for the French capital. The meeting is due to open on Wednesday. The leader of the delegation is the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway. Speaking to newsmen before departure, Dr Botchway expressed the hope that Ghana would receive firmer assurances of continued support, both materially and otherwise, for her medium-term investment program and further hoped that the meeting would provide Ghana the opportunity to discuss with donor countries the real dimensions of her national crisis, which does not differ except quantitatively from that facing all developing countries, particularly the non-oil-producing ones.

He said the responsibility of Ghana's national development is primarily hers and the country is gratified that the response to her invitation has been more favorable than the attendance at the last consultative group meeting held in 1971 in Paris. Dr Botchway disclosed that out of 28 countries, organizations, and agencies invited to the conference, 24 have agreed to participate. They include Canada, China, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Britain, the United States, Brazil, and South Korea. The institutions and agencies include the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Development, the EEC, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the IMF, the United Nations Development Program and the World Food Program.

Other members of the delegation are the secretary for lands and natural resources, Kwesi Renner; the chief executive of the Volta River Authority, Louis Casely-Hayford; the deputy secretary for transport and communications, Mr Peprah; and the acting chief executive of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Mr Ayayi. The meeting, to be hosted by the World Bank, will discuss the Provisional National Defense Council's medium-term plan to boost the industrial and agricultural sectors of the economy.

Commentary Notes Problems of Ties With Arabs
AB201010 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Arab Unity and Africa"]

[Text] Receiving the Saudi Arabia charge d'affaires last Wednesday, the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, expressed concern about the lack of unity among the Arab nations. Apart from being an indication of brotherly concern about disunity of fellow members of the OAU and Middle Eastern neighbors, these remarks open up other and wider implications.

The countries of black Africa which stood firmly behind the Arab nations did so at considerable sacrifice. They did this because of historical, geographical, and religious ties, and also as an act of principle, believing that the Arab cause was just. Israel's displacement of the Palestinians and her expansion and occupation of Arab territories could [words indistinct] have ties with the apartheid South Africa regime.

To take this decision, many black African countries voluntarily cut themselves off from Israeli aid and technical assistance which they had formerly been receiving. They also realized that the implications of breaking off ties with Israel, which has the backing or sympathy of the United States and other Western countries, might disturb their own relations with those countries. But they went ahead. The Arab nations control a great deal of wealth, especially the income from their petroleum resources. Many of the African countries which have backed the Arab cause are poor, oil-importing countries struggling against the effects of world economic recession, drought, and other problems. Nevertheless, most of them have kept loyally to their declaration of support without making any (?necessary) demands for financial reward. Indeed, the political backing of these poor countries gave the Arab nations a stronger bargaining position in maximizing their own prosperity through oil revenue.

It seems that there is a feeling among the African countries who have stood behind the Arabs that the Arab nations have not taken as much notice of their difficulties and hardship as might be expected. This is one of the factors leading to countries such as Liberia and Zaire allowing themselves to be persuaded to renew their ties with Israel. Countries which have been more faithful to their promises than Liberia and Zaire are watching the Arab situation with increasing concern. They declared their support for an Arab cause. But it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish an Arab cause and they cannot help wondering what they are supporting.

The Palestinians are divided and have been waging war against each other. Arab countries in Africa and in the Middle East are fighting each other. Religious factions are in combat. What exactly is the Arab cause? Where is the united front to which Africa pledged support? In all these conflicts, efforts which could

have helped to resolve the major Middle Eastern problems are being dissipated. Vast amounts of petroleum wealth are poured into fights between brother and brother instead of being used to improve the lives of their peoples, whether by raising their quality of life or by challenging their common enemies.

This sad picture of Arab disunity is a threat to African unity either directly, as in the case of intra-Arab conflicts within Africa, or indirectly, by confusing their African allies by sectarian differences, which makes it easy for economic and political pressures to be put upon these African countries to withdraw their support, since they find it difficult to justify their continued sacrifices. The Arab countries must make a strong and sustained effort to resolve their own conflicts if they are to present a united front which can retain the confidence of their allies.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Reportage on Visit by Brazil's Figueiredo

AB181050 Paris AFP in French 0753 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Bissau, 18 Nov (AFP) — Brazilian President Joao Baptiste Figueiredo arrived in Bissau yesterday morning for a brief visit at the invitation of Head of State Joao Bernardo Vieira. President Vieira himself was on hand to welcome his Brazilian counterpart at Bissalanca International Airport.

Soon after Figueiredo's arrival, the two heads of state held a short meeting in the airport's VIP lounge. The foreign ministers of both countries also held talks on bilateral cooperation.

During their discussion, the two heads of state condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa and its attacks on the frontline states, and also reaffirmed their support for the struggles of the Namibian and South African peoples.

President Figueiredo then declared that — despite his country's financial difficulties — it will attend the multilateral consultative meeting on Guinea-Bissau which opened in Lisbon yesterday.

General Bernardo Vieira again expressed his endorsement of the resolutions on Western Sahara and Chad adopted by the 19th OAU summit. He also reiterated his respect for the economic and social development policy of the peoples of Latin America — a doctrine that is necessary in order to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of those countries.

The Brazilian president, who arrived in Bissau from Lagos late in the morning, left in the evening for Dakar as the next step in his West African tour.

Communique Issued on Visit

AB181220 Paris AFP in French 0833 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Bissau, 18 Nov (AFP) — According to a joint communique issued yesterday evening at the end of the Brazilian president's brief visit to Bissau, Presidents Joao Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guina-Bissau expressed concern over the increased tension in Central America and the Caribbean. The two heads of state are also worried about the rise in international tension which has resulted from the spread of the superpower rivalry to the Third World. They paid particular attention to the problems of southern Africa, condemning both apartheid and South Africa's attacks on the frontline states. They also expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Concerning the Middle East, the two presidents expressed their conviction that an equitable and lasting regional peace cannot prevail unless the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence is recognized.

At the bilateral level, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the results of the cooperative efforts made by their two countries, particularly in the fields of education and cadre training.

It will be recalled that in 1978 the two countries signed a friendly commercial and cooperation agreement, which led to the establishment of a joint commission between Bissau and Brasilia. In this regard, the Guinean minister of energy and industry, Alberto Lima Gomes, together with his Brazilian counterpart, Cesar Cals de Oliveira, signed an agreement in Bissau yesterday. According to the provisions of the document, Brazil will grant Guinea-Bissau an $8 million loan for a sugarcane project in Gambiel, in the eastern part of the country. The Gambiel program deals with the production of alcohol for industrial use.

Finally, President Figueiredo has invited General Vieira to visit Brazil at a date to be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

The Brazilian president left Bissau yesterday evening for Dakar, where he has already arrived for a 2-day working visit.

IVORY COAST

List of New Cabinet Members Released 18 Nov

AB181323 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] We now have the list of the members of government. I will g i v e i t t o y o u r a p i d l y .

Minister of:

State	Auguste Denise
	Mathieu Ekra
	Camille Alliali
	Maurice Seri-Gnoleba
	Emile Kei Boguinard
Defense	Jean Konan Banny
Justice & Keeper of Seals	Lanzeni Coulibaly
Foreign Affairs	Simeon Ake
Interior	Leon Konan Koffi
Economy and Finance	Abdoulaye Kone
Agriculture, Water and Forest Resources	Denis Bra-Kanon
Public Works, Construction, Posts & Telecommunications	Ange Francois Barry-Battesti

National Education and Scientific Research	Balla Keita
Cultural Affairs	Bernard Dadie
Information	Amadou Thiam
Labor & Ivorization of Cadres	Albert Vanie-Bi-Tra
Youth and Sports	Laurent Dona Fologo
Internal Security	Oumar Ndaw
Mines	Paul Gui Dibo
Rural Development	Gilles Laubhouet
Industry	Bernard Ehui
Public Health and Population	Alphonse Djedje Madi
Commerce	Nicolas Kouandi Angba
Marine	Lamine Fadiga
Civil Service	Jean-Jacques Bechio
Tourism	Duon Sadia
Social Affairs	Yaya Ouattara
Relations With National Assembly	Emile Brou

MALI

Traore Receives Islamic Conference Official

AB200915 Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Bamako, 19 Nov (AFP) — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [OCI], called on Muslims to show a greater interest in the Palestinian problem and to make efforts to resolve the current crisis involving that people. Chatti made these remarks at the end of an audience with Malian leader Moussa Traore on Friday.

Mr Chatti deplored the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, which he described as "a very heavy blow to the Islamic nation." He also appealed to Muslims to take advantage of the upcoming OCI summit — scheduled to take place in Morocco on 15 January 1984 — as an opportunity to thoroughly examine this conflict with the aim of restoring peace between the two countries.

The OCI secretary general stressed the need for the Islamic community to show solidarity with the drought-stricken Sahelian countries. He added that he would report on the situation there during future meetings of his organization.

NIGERIA

2 Killed, 'Many' Injured in Kano Party Clash

AB181820 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Two persons are reported to have been killed and many others injured in a clash between party thugs known as (Dantoni and Kuleru Gabari) [Hausa names] in Kano municipality. A number of public property, including a government vehicle, were either damaged or looted in the clash which occurred last Wednesday. An eyewitness account said the clash followed a misunderstanding. The police has confirmed the clash and investigations are in progress.

Meanwhile, Governor Sabo Bakin Zuwo has called on the people of Kano to remain calm and not take the law into their hands.

Supreme Court Rejects Ojukwu Petition

AB181815 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Lagos, Nov 18 (AFP) — Former Nigerian Army Colonel Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led the unsuccessful secessionist bid by the former Eastern Region during Nigeria's 30-month civil war, today lost a final legal battle to become a senator on the platform of the ruling National Party of Nigeria [NPN]. Mr Ojukwu, who took the rank of general before his Biafran-led rebellion collapsed in January, spent 13 years in exile in Ivory Coast. He returned home last year with a pardon from President Shehu Shagari and dived straight into active politics declaring his support for the NPN.

Initial results from the August 20 senatorial elections in the market town of Onitsha gave victory to his opponent, lawyer Edwin Onwudiwe, candidate of former President Nnamdi Azikiwe's Nigerian People's Party [NPP]. A high court overturned that verdict by the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco), and declared Ojukwu duly elected.

Following an appeal by the NPP candidate against the high court decision, the Federal Court of Appeals ruled in September that Onwudiwe and not Ojukwu was duly returned. Still unsatisfied, Ojukwu took his case to the highest court of the land, the Supreme Court, which today, by a majority of five to two Judges, confirmed the Fedeco declaration and upheld the appeal court ruling that Ojukwu had lost the election by about 12,000 votes.

Even though Ojukwu's victory would have boosted the NPN's position in the eastern state of Anambra, formerly a stronghold of the NPP but now controlled by the ruling party, observers believe that his defeat pleased members of his party who would rather he kept a low profile after his return from exile. Some commentators thought his presence in the Senate would have caused concern to his party colleagues about the ex-colonel's ambitions. Ojukwu does not hide his desire to give the "Ibo nation" what he calls a "new sense of direction" and his political life is likely to upset politicians from both eastern and northern Nigeria. According to party sources, the NPN "zoning policy" which permits a rotation of key political offices would allow the presidential candidates for the 1987 polls to emerge from either the east or the west.

Ojukwu's colleagues from the east feared that he was likely to consolidate his influence over the Ibos, who supported him during the civil war. And while his colleagues from the west might be taking a middle course, those from the north who fought the secession appeared wary about Ojukwu's representing the party that traditionally backs northern interests.

Although Ojukwu has now failed in his bid to secure a "senator" prefix to his name, many observers believe that Nigerians have not heard the last word from the charismatic former soldier. Nonetheless, today's Supreme Court verdict will come as a relief

to Vice-President Alex Ekwueme and Senate President Joseph Wayas, both of whom have made no secret of their aims for the 1987 presidential race.

Newspapers Disagree With Shagari on Angola

GUARDIAN Calls Position 'Unaccetable'

AB190915 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Nov 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Expressing its views on President Shagari's proposals that Angola should consider replacing the Cuban troops on its soil with a multinational force from Africa and other countries, the *GUARDIAN* says it is unacceptable.

The paper observes that the president's suggestion does not take into account the history of the dismal performance of such forces. Considering the convergence of American and South African policies on Angola, and South Africa's rejection of the conciliatory proposals of the Western Contact Group, the *GUARDIAN* feels that it is clearly naive to expect that the United States and South Africa will deliver up Namibia if the Cubans pull out.

CONCORD Expresses 'Surprise' at Position

AB210915 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* does not agree with President Shehu Shagari's suggestion for a pan-African peacekeeping force with the aid of friendly nations to fill the positions of the Cuban forces in Angola. The paper expresses surprise at the remark and says it seeks to belittle the high mark of Nigeria's foreign policy. Citing examples of the OAU's inability to tackle similar problems in Chad and Western Sahara, the *CONCORD* appeals to the president not to raise the issue at the forthcoming heads of state summit in New Delhi.

SENEGAL

Diouf-Figueiredo Talks Reported 18 Nov

AB182150 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The Brazilian head of state visited the city of Dakar this afternoon. President Figueiredo was accompanied by Mr (Caberi Mboj), vice president of that city's municipal council. The Brazilian head of state then received his compatriots living in Senegal at the Brazilian ambassador's residence in Dakar.

This morning, President Figueiredo and his host, President Abdou Diouf, held private talks followed by lunch. At the same time, the foreign ministers of both countries held a meeting accompanied by their close aides. Brazilian and Senegalese businessmen also took advantage of these visits to discuss ways of expanding bilateral trade at the Dakar Chamber of Commerce.

President Figueiredo leaves Dakar at 0900 tomorrow at the end of his official working visit to Senegal, a visit which, undoubtedly, was an important stage in the positive development of cooperative efforts between the two countries, which are unfolding on the basis of the great friendship that binds them and the ideals which they share.

On the occasion of this visit, the two heads of state held important private talks which allowed them to closely examine both bilateral cooperation and current international political and economic issues. During their talks and in the other working sessions which marked the visit by the Brazilian head of state, the two leaders stressed their common determination to give a new impetus to relations between their countries in the cultural, economic, technical, and commercial fields. On this subject, the two heads of state emphasized the need to revive trade between Senegal and Brazil through diversification and an achievement of greater balance in the mutual interest of our two peoples. To this end, they issued directives for the holding of the fourth session of the Brazil-Senegal Joint Commission within a reasonable period of time. That will be the time to establish specific ways of implementing these directives.

Upon examining the current burning political issues in the world, Presidents Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo and Abdou Diouf expressed satisfaction at their identity of views on those problems which threaten world peace and security. Concerning these issues, the two heads of state expressed deep concern about areas of tension in Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. They reaffirmed the commitment of both countries to the peaceful settlement of disputes between states on the basis of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Furthermore, the special importance which Brazil and Senegal attach to international economic problems led the two heads of state to exchange views on this issue. They agreed that a global solution to this problem is possible only through the establishment of a new world economic order that guarantees the balanced development of all countries. On this subject, they stressed the need for horizontal cooperation among Third World nations and called for a positive reestablishment of the North-South dialogue.

President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo expressed his deep gratitude to President Abdou Diouf, the government, and the Senegalese people for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in Senegal. The Brazilian head of state invited President Abdou Diouf to pay an official visit to Brazil, an invitation which was accepted with pleasure by President Diouf.

Thus, the outcome of President Figueiredo's official working visit constitutes further proof of the Senegalese and Brazilian Governments' will — under the inspiration of our two prestigious heads of state — to establish fruitful bilateral relations.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Tours Soviet Ship in Luanda Harbor

MB210830 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday morning visited Luanda harbor, where he inspected a warship of the Soviet Navy anchored there. After touring at length the different sections of the cruiser (*Novotskositz*), the Angolan head of state, addressing the officers and sailors of the ship, underlined the need to strengthen the relations of cooperation between the two countries in various fields. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on the occasion that relations between Angola and the USSR date back to the time of the Angolan liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism and now there are greater prospects for strengthening relations in various fields. The Angolan head of state pointed out that cooperation in the military field was aimed specifically at defending Angola's integrity and sovereignty and, in a wider sense, at defending international peace and security.

Finally, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed our country's support for the peace proposals presented by the USSR in the person of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party. He also expressed his satisfaction at the USSR's readiness to firmly defend the gains of socialism. The Angolan head of state was accompanied in his visit to the Soviet ship (*Novotskositz*) by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, our country's defense minister, and other party and government officials, as well as the Soviet ambassador to Angola.

Dos Santos Interview With AFRIQUE-ASIE Reported

MB181424 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] On 7 November Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos gave a long interview to journalist Simon Manley, editor of *AFRIQUE-ASIE* magazine, in which he hailed French policy on the Namibian issue. France, he said, has adopted very positive stands within the so-called Contact Group. Regarding cooperation between Angola and France, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that it has been improved and widened in the fields of petroleum, transportation, and (?trade). He said, however, that there were certain difficulties, particularly in the finance and banking sectors. This, he said, is the only aspect to be criticized.

Referring in detail to the present situation created by the Namibian question, the Angolan head of state said that the South African objective in keeping that territory under domination is primarily to first extend its economic, political, and military domination to the frontline states, and then to the African Continent in general. According to a statement made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the interview, the South African policy of aggression will meet a vigorous response from our people and will fail sooner or later. He also said that there is no question of talks with UNITA, because the MPLA cannot negotiate with those who are agents of colonialism, who are now promoting the efforts of South Africa and imperialism in preventing Angola from rapidly moving toward the path of economic and social reconstruction and resolving the problems of the workers.

Speaking about relations with the Soviet Union, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that there is at present a better understanding of our present problems. He expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved through bilateral relations, which will continue to be widened. These relations enable Angola to see an improvement in its defense capacity.

Regarding relations with the Republic of Cuba, the Angolan head of state was just as appreciative, stating that our cooperation with Cuba is very important and is continuing to (?grow) even further. Cuban cooperation, he said, is not only the least costly, but more important, it is the one which best fits into the context of our ideology. It is the Cubans who best understand the type of society we want to build, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

With regard to domestic issues, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos referred to the investments being made in Angola, the consequences of the war, agriculture, the next congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, and other matters.

Central Committee Ends Session, Issues Communique

MB210635 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party the day before yesterday concluded the proceedings of its 13th ordinary session which began in Luanda on 16 November under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party. The session examined and approved the Political Bureau's report, a report on the political and military situation, the report from the Central Control Commission, the information and resolution of the Political Bureau on health, as well as information on the general staff and general offensive against liberalism and disorganization, and the problem of illegal trafficking in diamonds.

The meeting's final communique issued yesterday pointed out that the Central Committee had taken note of the stage of implementation of emergency programs and was satisfied with the work of the regional military councils, as well as the establishment of People's Vigilante Brigades. Having examined the issue of cooperation, the Central Committee directed the government to adopt measures to implement the guidelines on this issue contained in the speech by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the eighth independence anniversary celebrations. In addition, the government was directed to reappraise its relations with Portugal in light of campaigns against the People's Republic of Angola being mounted in that country.

In its meeting, the Central Committee decided to renew the special powers conferred on the chairman of the party until the national conference is held. The Central Committee also decided to strengthen the leading role of the party, particularly in its relationships with the party youth wing, the government, and

mass and social organizations. Examining the political and military situation, the Central Committee took note of and hailed the decisive action by the defense and security forces in the fight against armed gangsters and South African acts of aggression. It praised the effort and devotion of all Angolan fighters and internationalists who continue to stand firm in the defense of our country's integrity and revolution.

During the proceedings of this ordinary session, Comrade (Manuel Quarta Punza) was appointed to the post of Central Committee secretary for administration and finance, while Comrade (Joao Baptista Panzo) was moved from candidate member to full member of the party Central Committee. In its 13th ordinary session, the party Central Committee also examined the international situation. In its statement, the Central Committee pointed out that the deterioration of the international situation is the result of increasing belligerence by the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, whose bellicose arrogance aims at sabotaging the principles of peaceful coexistence, making impossible the establishment of a climate of mutual trust in international relations, and (?frustrating) the efforts being carried out by the international community for general disarmament.

On the present situation in Africa, particularly the southern Africa region, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party noted the persistence and the effects of the acts of aggression carried out by Pretoria's forces against the frontline states, particularly Angola. In view of the impasse in the negotiations on Namibia's independence, the Central Committee demanded respect in its entirety for UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, which constitutes the only valid basis for the peaceful solution to the Namibian problem and reiterated its firm support for SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Accordingly, the party Central Committee reiterated in its statement its firm rejection of the policy of linkage [in English] and reaffirmed the principles established in the Angolan-Cuban joint statement of 4 February 1982, which clearly defines the issue as a bilateral one between the two countries. Our party leadership reiterated its militant solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people, led by the African National Congress, and strongly denounced the electoral farce mounted by the mentors of the apartheid regime who are trying to undermine the increasing political awareness of the popular masses.

On the situation in Chad, the party Central Committee expressed its concern for the war being waged there and favored the solution of internal problems by the Chadian people themselves, without any foreign interference. An expression of solidarity was also addressed to the people of the Western Sahara. Our party Central Committee reiterated the urgent need to implement the resolution on the Western Sahara adopted by the 19th OAU summit.

The situation in the Middle East, particularly the continuing war in Lebanon, was also examined with great concern. The Central Committee hoped that the Palestinian Liberation Organization's unity and cohesion would be rapidly established. Likewise, the party Central Committee reiterated its solidarity with the people of East Timor and alerted international public opinion to the serious consequences of the occupation by Indonesia of a country which belongs to the Maubere people and to the massacres carried out by the Indonesian Army in a large-scale military offensive mounted recently.

Still on the international situation, the Central Committee examined the events in Cyprus and wished the people and government of Cyprus success in their efforts to preserve independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment in the face of the inadmissable unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community. The party Central Committee also expressed its concern at new threats of intervention by the United States in the Middle East, Central America, and the Caribbean, as well as in other regions of the world, and made an international appeal to dissuade the U.S. Administration from using force to resolve international problems.

ANGOP Editorial Rejects Multinational Force

AB191410 Luanda ANGOP in French 1145 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Editorial: "A Wornout Maneuver"]

[Text] Luanda, 19 Nov (ANGOP) — One of the characteristics of imperialism is its tendency to always resort to its far-fetched old tactics and maneuvers even when it has turned out to be wrong. Blinded by its desire to impose its domination over peoples, imperialism is unable to learn from its own history. This is the only way we can interpret the information reaching us just recently and according to which along with the preparations for the upcoming Commonwealth meeting, another plan is in preparation to attempt to secure international endorsement of the absurd imperialist position on the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola.

According to the information, some countries are already getting ready to put forward at the Commonwealth conference a proposal calling for the setting up of a multinational force in order to replace the Cuban fighters in our country. As one can see, this is evidently the repetition of old imperialist maneuvers aimed at the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola with the clear intention of destroying the revolution and using force to overthrow our country's legitimate government under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Everyone knows that it was the United States which first linked the settlement of the Namibian problem to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. This pretext was later endorsed by South Africa echoing Washington's positions in order to delay Namibian independence as long as possible. However, the policy of linkage was condemned by the entire international community. This condemnation of the linkage was so unanimous that the United States was obliged to withdraw the demand at the recent meeting of the UN Security Council on Namibia, abstaining from an historic vote by which the international organization explicitly stated that Namibia's independence cannot depend on the settlement of problems not mentioned in the Resolution 435/78.

In this regard, it is significant that some countries through the Commonwealth claim to be able to indirectly obtain what the imperialists could not obtain on the high international chess-

board: the endorsement of their own obsessive stand on the Cuban presence in Angola. It is also significant that maneuvers being prepared within the stronghold of the Commonwealth coincide with the heavy losses suffered at the military level by the armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria. Seeing their incapability to destroy our country through arms, the imperialists spare no effort to do so diplomatically.

In the face of these events, the People's Republic of Angola reaffirms that the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in the country constitutes a strictly bilateral issue between the Angolan and Cuban Governments.

The Cuban soldiers are in Angola at the request of the government of our country in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, and their withdrawal will be examined bilaterally as soon as the factors which forced Angola to solicit Cuban military assistance have disappeared. We can recall that the many attempts made in the past to gradually withdraw the Cuban contingents were always suspended due to increasing South African aggression.

Therefore, any formula for our country to accept a replacement of the Cuban forces by a multinational force should be ruled out. There are too many obvious examples of the baneful role of this kind of force for Angola to accept this imperialist plot.

As the UN Security Council recently affirmed, Resolution 435/78 on the UN plan for Namibia's independence constitutes the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. As is well known, Resolution 435 does not make any reference to the Cuban military presence in Angola. The world community should rather concern itself with the occupation of a part of the Angolan territory by the South African Army.

In effect, this occupation, among other things, prevents the implementation of Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. It is imperative for the entire world community to strongly take the necessary measures to force the Pretoria regime to apply this resolution. The Namibian issue does not just concern Angola or Namibia, it concerns all nations of the world.

As for the so-called problem of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, we reaffirm the four conditions which our country wants fulfilled before it can examine with the Cuban Government a gradual withdrawal of its troops from our territory:

1. The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African forces that occupy a part of the Angolan territory;

2. An end to the South African aggression in Angola;

3. The cessation of South Africa's military and material support to UNITA;

4. The immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435, which will lead to a true independence for Namibia.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain.

LESOTHO

SAPA: 2 Bomb Explosions Injure 21 in Maseru

MB181843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1831 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Maseru, Nov 18, SAPA. — Twenty-one people were injured in one of two bomb explosions which shook the Lesotho capital of Maseru today. Two of the injured have been admitted to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Their conditions is not known. The other 19 injured in the blast in a supermarket were treated and discharged.

The first bomb exploded outside the Lesotho Evangelical Church at about 1645 but no damage was caused to the building. The explosion at the supermarket took place at about 1700 about a kilometer from the church, as hundreds of people were travelling home along Maseru's main street, Kings Way. An eye-witness said two of the injured were passers-by who were walking past the supermarket. The bomb exploded at a counter where customers parcels were left while they shopped. Two large windows were shattered.

The explosions were the first in Maseru since September 17 when two bombs wrecked a suburban post office and also damaged a warehouse at Leabua Jonathan Airport. Political observers have attributed the explosion to the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

Government Condemnation

MB191152 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Another bomb explosion is reported to have taken place at the (Maphapa) Supermarket in Maseru this morning, and no injuries were reported. The damage to the store is still being assessed. A spokesman for the Lesotho Government said that the planting of explosives at public places was a senseless act of desperation on the part of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army, as these explosions would injure innocent people. He said the government condemned in the strongest terms this act of terrorism.

LLA Official Denies Attack From RSA Territory

MB180954 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0930 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The chief political commissioner of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA], Mr Matlali Fehledaka, has dismissed allegations that members of the army operated from South Africa when they fired on members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force trying to defuse a landmine. The attack took place on Monday. Mr Fehledaka says the soldiers operated from the hills in Lesotho and returned to the hills after the incident. Five paramilitary men were killed in the attack.

MALAWI

President To Leave for New Delhi Meeting

MB200807 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, leaves the country this afternoon for New Delhi, India to attend a Commonwealth heads of government meeting opening there next Wednesday.

MOZAMBIQUE

CPSU Delegation Concludes Visit to Country

Agreement Signed

MB201255 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Soviet Communist Party officials on a visit to Mozambique yesterday completed talks with the Frelimo Party and had discussions with Armando Panguene of the Central Committee Secretariat. The delegation leader, Vasiliy Golubev, who is secretary of Journalists Union in the Soviet Union, also signed an agreement on training and technical cooperation with Mozambique's National Organization of Journalists. Mr Golubev said at the end of a 1-week visit that he was impressed by the efforts the Mozambican people are making to overcome the main enemies of the moment, hunger and armed bandits.

18 Nov Departure

MB181500 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The CPSU delegation which was on a visit to our country left Maputo for home this afternoon. Following talks with the Frelimo Party, bilateral cooperation agreements were signed in the ideological and information fields. The delegation visited the Mozambique information organs and the cashew nut factory, where it noted good prospects for the economic development of our country.

RNM Cuts Xinavane Railroad, Destroys Bridge

MB181019 Johannesburg O SECULO DE JOANESBURGO in Portuguese 14 Nov 83 p 28

[Excerpt] A Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] operational group has cut the railroad line between Xinavane and Magude near Xinavane. The group has also destroyed a small bridge on the line. In another attack, the RNM has destroyed a truck 6 km from Moamba.

NAMIBIA

National Party Accepted as Conference Member

MB181028 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The National Party of South-West Africa has been accepted as a full member of the multiparty conference in the territory. The announcement was made in Windhoek by the chairman of the conference's media liaison committee, Dr (Lukas de Vries), who also announced that a committee had been formed to investigate the viability of Resolution 435, the UN Security Council resolution on South-West African independence. The committee will study the roles of the five Western powers, the so-called frontline states, and South Africa in the settlement process. Up to now the National Party of South-West Africa has had just observer status on the conference.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Talks to Lebowa, Kwandebele Leaders

MB190658 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, have held talks with the governments of Lebowa and Kwandebele and have asked them to settle their differences of the future of the controversial Moutse area. A statement issued by Dr Koornhof after the talks in Pretoria also says that no specific date can yet be given for independence for Kwandebele.

The Moutse district was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and earmarked for inclusion in Kwandebele. However, Lebowa has laid historical claim to the area, and the vast majority of the people in the Moutse district are said to be opposed to incorporation into Kwandebele, which has opted for independence.

Earlier this year the chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Pathudi, started legal action to have the excision order reversed, but stopped the action when the prime minister undertook to visit the area and to discuss the problem with Moutse leaders.

The statement issued in Pretoria says that the prime minister and Dr Koornhof visited the Moutse area and nine farms in the Nebo district by helicopter yesterday. This was followed by talks on the matter with Lebowa and Kwandebele. Both governments were asked to enter into discussions to solve their differences on the issue. During discussions with the Kwandebele government a request for early independence had been noted. The government of Kwandebele has been told that although the government was sympathetic to their request, it would take time to develop the necessary infrastructure, to develop the land, and to establish an efficient administration before a date for independence could be determined.

Pik Botha To Visit FRG, Portugal in November

MB181606 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] A spokesperson for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information confirmed in Pretoria that Mr Pik Botha would visit West Germany and Portugal later this month. Yesterday evening it was announced in Bonn that Mr Botha would consult with his official counterpart, Mr Genscher, on 30 November in Bonn, but there was no confirmation from Pretoria. The two ministers last consulted in Bonn in November 1979. Mr Botha earlier this week had indicated that he would soon visit Madeira.

Police Investigating KGB Technology Shipment

MB181550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johann Coetsee, says the police are investigating allegations that the Soviet KGB has been using someone in South Africa as a link in a network aimed at acquiring important American technology for the Soviet Union. The investigation follows an incident in which the West German authorities seized a highly sophisticated computer, which had almost fallen into the hands of the Soviet Union. The computer had been consigned to a firm in South Africa and had been loaded on board a ship in Hamburg before it was discovered. The name of the firm involved in importing the computer has not been revealed. General Coetsee said the police had not been informed officially of the incident by an individual or country but were investigating the matter because of the serious implications. According to reports, the computer is more sophisticated than any systems in use in South Africa, and it can also be employed for military purposes.

SWAZILAND

20 Senate Members Named by Parliament, Queen

MB181642 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The 50 members recently elected and nominated into the House of Assembly were today sworn in as full members of Parliament. After their swearing in, the members become a college to elect 10 members of the House of Senate and completed their work thereafter. The following were elected to the Senate. They are: Prince Myingwa, Lokhakhi Dlamini, Mr S.S. Mokgokong, Princess Lomakhetfo, Princess Phetfwayini, Mr Ben Forbes, Mr Mgayi Fakudze, Mr Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi, Mr Polycarp Dlamini, Mr Majalimane Ntshangase.

Here are the names of the 10 Senate members nominated by Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi this afternoon. They are as follows :Prince Dabede, Prince Phucumtsetfwo, Dr George Potgieter, Mr Shadrack Sibanyoni, Mboni Authur Dlamini, Chief Mqoza Aaron Dludlu, Mr Logwazela Tfwala, Mr Claude Cockett, Princess Tfobi, Mr Nkemacephondo Khumalo.

Senate President Elected

MB200707 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Parliament was today completed with the swearing in of 20 members of the House of Senate. The members were sworn in by the clerk, Mr (Mathendele Dlamini), who congratulated them for being elected into the House and hoped they would all dedicate themselves to their work. After the swearing-in ceremony, the senators elected Mr Jacob Phenduka Mavimbela as president of the House of Senate. Mr Mavimbela is a retired civil servant. He last held the post of district commissioner before his retirement and went to farm at the Velezizweni area.

Prince Bhekimpi Reappointed as Prime Minister

MB201232 Mbabane Domestic Service in siSwati 1130 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The queen regent today reappointed Prince Bhekimpi as prime minister of Swaziland. This was announced this afternoon by the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, at a national gathering at Lobamba. Announcing Prince Bhekimpi's reappointment, Prince Sozisa said there was still a need for the nation to be united in the development of the country. He thanked the nation for their cooperation during the elections and added that as long as the nation was united nothing could go wrong. He again reminded the nation that the future king is Prince Makhosetive, whom he had already presented to the nation. He said those that allege that he wanted to usurp the crown were deceiving the nation. He also thanked the chiefs for offering cattle as requested. The governor of the Lobamba royal residence, Mr Vusumuzi Bhembe, whose address to the nation preceded that of Prince Sozisa, also thanked the nation on behalf of the monarch for their cooperation during the elections. He also commended the electoral college for a job well done in electing a new Parliament and said they had carried out their duties cheerfully.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discloses Plans for One-Party State

MB190701 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says ZANU-PF is to propose a resolution for the creation of a one-party state at its national congress next year. The prime minister says after the congress there would be a national election in which ZANU-PF is expected to win and then move toward a one-party state. He revealed that ZAPU has agreed to a one-party state, but added that it wants to be properly accommodated. Comrade Mugabe said the congress will be held after a women's and youth congress.

Mugabe Charges Muzorewa Plots With U.S., Zaire

AB191015 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Harare, Nov 19 (AFP) — Zimbabwe authorities detained former premier Abel Muzorewa after he travelled repeatedly to

Zaire and the United States "holding talks with them to organize greater activity" against the government, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in an interview published here today. Mr Mugabe, who has already accused Bishop Muzorewa of subversive links with Israel and white-ruled South Africa, did not specify with whom the former prime minister was supposed to have met in Zaire or the United States. Bishop Muzorewa was arrested on October 31 under Zimbabwe's emergency powers regulations, which allow detention without trial.

The U.S. State Department has expressed concern at the detention of the bishop, a clergyman of the U.S.-based United Methodist Church who headed a white-backed government here for six months in 1979 before Zimbabwe's independence under majority rule in 1980.

Mr Mugabe, in an interview with two Mozambican journalists reprinted in Harare's *HERALD* newspaper, said the Zimbabweans had "watched him (the bishop) travel frequently to Zaire and the United States holding talks with them to organize greater activity against my government, linking up with Israel. (President) Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has established diplomatic relations with Israel, contrary to the Organization of African Unity posture, and Bishop Muzorewa, in accordance with his strategy, went to Israel," the Zimbabwe prime minister was quoted as saying.

Bishop Muzorewa was arrested five days after his return from a trip to Israel during which he advocated closer links between the Jewish state and Zimbabwe, which condemns Israeli policy on the Palestinians and has no diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. The former premier, who heads the small United African National Council (UANC) opposition party, said he had taken the trip for Bible studies.

In his interview, Mr Mugabe also said that the chief opposition party of his Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), had agreed on the principle that Zimbabwe should become a one-party state. Differences remained, however, on how ZAPU should be "accommodated" in a merger of the parties, the prime minister said. He said ZANU's National Congress, set for May next year, would vote on a resolution for the creation of a one-party system. After the congress there would be general elections (they must be held by 1985) "which we will win, of course, and then work towards a one-party state", Mr Mugabe said.

Nkomo Returns From 3-Week Visit to UK

MB200636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0817 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Harare, Nov 19, SAPA — The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, returned today from a three week visit to Britain to finalise arrangements for the publication of his autobiography. Arriving at Harare airport early this morning, the burly ZAPU leader was apparently not prepared for the press, and responded briefly to questions. He said the large-scale arrests of hundreds of women in an operation to stamp out prostitution was, if reports he had heard were true, a "tragedy". He know nothing about the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, now in his third week of detention.

He said his book would be ready for publication at the end of next year. The visit was Dr Nkomo's second this year. In April, he secretly crossed the border into Botswana after police seized his passport. He said he believed the government of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, wanted him killed, but the allegation was denied. He returned from self-exile in August after guarantees of unhindered entry were given.

Official Denies Forces Involved in Botswana Clash

MB210850 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The minister of state for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, has denied that Zimbabwean forces were involved in a clash with Botswana Defense Forces last Monday. The reports were broadcast by overseas news media, including the BBC. After consulting with Botswana authorities, it was established that none of Zimbabwe's forces were involved in the clash. Comrade Sekeremayi said the reports were deliberately intended to cause mistrust and misunderstandings between Botswana and Zimbabwe.